THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 209

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

LABOR DRAFT UPSETTING TO SOVIET CALM

Drive for Peasants for Work in Coal Mines Leads to Clashes

FARM HEADS REFUSE TO GIVE UP WORKERS

Recruiting Agents for Other Industries Have Difficulty in Obtaining Men

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The effort to draft as many peasants as possible into work in the coal mines, where there is a chronic insufficiency of workers, has led to some sharp clashes between the recruiting agents for the coal industry and the boards of management of the collective farms, in which more than half the peasants are now enrolled.

Theoretically, these boards of management are bound to supply laborers for the coal mines and for other industries. In a little volume, entitled "200 Questions and Answers," which explains the organization, structure and regulations of the collective farms, one finds the following statements in regard to the duty of the collective farm boards of management to supply industry with working hands:

"The collective farm must reckon with the necessity of assigning a certain number of its members for outside work, especially in those branches of industry in which a sharp lack of labor power is felt (building, the coal industry, lumbering).

"The local organs of the Commissariat for Labor, together with the collective farm unions, after receiving from the center a corresponding order for labor must within a week make up a plan, establishing how many workers each collective farm must assign.

"The management of the collective farm is responsible for the prompt dispatch of the workers and also for their having those qualifications which are required in the order."

In practice, however, the collective farm boards of management,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

State Is Advised To Increase Areas Along Highways

Acquisition yb the State of wayside land sufficient for the prevention of objectionable frontage development on new and relocated highways, is urged by Mr. Benton MacKaye in his recent publication "Highway Approaches to Boston, a Wayside Situation and What to Do About It," published by the Trustees of Public Reservations in Boston.

Mr. MacKaye points out that billboards and "dog" stands are not needed in profusion. The "advance purchase policy," he advises, is merely to reverse the practice of the "post mortem policy" which is an endeavor to acquire land on each side of the roadside after its construction when land prices have been raised and roadside development is under way.

The "advance purchase policy," the survey says, is one which the Highway Division could readily carry out provided it had sufficient authority in law. The critical power needed, it says, is that for purchasing rights-of-way having sufficient width. "How much authority has the division on this point?"

The General Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the survey says, provide that "the width of a State highway shall be such as the division deems necessary." The issue is said to lie in determining whether the word "necessary" is to be taken to mean merely "width necessary for ample passage" on the road, or if it may include the purchase of sufficient land on each side to insure protection against frontage development.

Import Restriction Urged in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Aug. 1 (AP)—Prohibition of the importation of all articles that are not of prime necessity or are replaceable by domestic products was advocated today by President Terra.

It was learned on reliable authority that two tariffs are being prepared by the Government, one of them totally prohibitive and the second with intermediate schedules, which would apply to those countries signing commercial treaties with Uruguay.

The financial crisis resulted today in the closing of the Montevideo branch of the Anglo-American Bank, which has been operating more than 40 years.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 17
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15
News of Sports—Page 16

FEATURES

The Radio Playhouse—Aviation 4
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture .. 5
Educational ..... 6 and 7
Interior Decoration and Antiques .. 8 and 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
Sincerity as a Bringer of Concord [With Swedish Translation]
Art News and Comment — Theatrical News 12
Music of the World—Theatrical News ... 13
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Pacts Pave Way to Peace

FOUR great instruments of peace—the basis from which the coming disarmament conference must work—have already been forged among the peoples of the world:

Covenant of the League, Paris, Jan. 10, 1920, signed by 54 nations, provides that disputes between nations are to be submitted to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council of the League. Signers agree not to resort to war until three months after decisions in such arbitrations have been given. Disregard of the Covenant is considered an act of war against all League members, who are then entitled to apply the economic blockade.

Locarno Treaties, signed at London, Dec. 1, 1925, stipulate that Britain and Italy shall help France if attacked by Germany, or help Germany if attacked by France. Britain and Germany provide similar guarantees as between Belgium and Germany. A network of other guarantee treaties is affected, including Poland and Czechoslovakia, in addition to above signatories. Disputes are to be settled by peaceful means, and are to be referred to a permanent conciliation committee, to the League Council, or to the World Court. Right to legitimate self-defense allowed. A nation which refuses to settle a dispute by peaceful means is counted the aggressor.

Kellogg Pact, Paris, Aug. 27, 1928, signed by 58 nations—all except Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Salvador, and Uruguay—condemns war and renounces it as an instrument of national policy. All disputes to be settled by peaceful means. Nations seeking to promote national interests by war to be denied the benefits furnished by the pact.

General Act for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted by League Assembly, Sept. 26, 1928, enables carrying out of Locarno and Kellogg pacts by drawing up model conventions on mutual assistance and nonaggression, to be used by any states who desire to do so, the procedure being so arranged as to be in harmony with the League Covenant.

CHANGES URGED TO STRENGTHEN KELLOGG PACT

Sanctions Advised as Way of Putting Teeth in Agreement

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the sixth.*

By SENATOR CARLO SCHANZER
Former Italian Foreign Minister
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Kellogg pact is undoubtedly a notable contribution to world peace and represents a new power in the direction of an international organization in guarantees of peace.

The pact has, therefore, great political value since it makes an effort to act on the state of mind of peoples in the form of settling disputes and in promoting a greater spirit of international solidarity. It does not, however, exclude in an absolute manner all kinds of war, as is proved by the diplomatic correspondence which preceded its conclusion, but refers to the condemnation of war and the renunciation of its use as an instrument of national policy.

In my opinion, some changes could be made in the pact in order to allow of a more certain accomplishment of its aims.

In the first place, the Kellogg pact would have more political importance if the observation of its terms was guaranteed by sanctions. As it stands, the Kellogg pact is reduced practically to a declaration of principle.

Further, the Kellogg pact, in the obligation it places upon its signatories to outlaw war, seems to aim to stabilize the present political arrangement of Europe. From this point of view the Covenant of the League of Nations is more just than the Kellogg pact in that it admits, in certain cases and with due caution, of possible changes in the present peace treaties, on which the present political structure of Europe is founded. It would therefore be desirable that a clause be added to the Kellogg pact similar to Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

In conclusion, the Kellogg pact would really acquire decisive importance on the day in which the United States should decide to join the League of Nations.

Chiang's Future Rests on Battle

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1 (AP)—South China's attempt to overthrow the Nanking Nationalist Government may stand or fall on the result of a major battle in North China.

Troops of General Shih Yu-san, northern war lord opposed to President Chiang Kai-shek of Nanking, were battling today south of Peiping against the Manchurian fighters of General Chang Hsueh-liang for possession of the former Chinese capital.

General Shih's troops had pressed through Paoting, pushing the Mukdenites toward Peiping until the Manchurians, reinforced by 50,000 troops, were able to halt the northward march of the rebels. General Shih rushed troops into the fray and it was expected the battle would continue several days. The temporary success of the Mukdenites eased apprehension in Peiping, where work had been started on defenses. Meanwhile, another Manchurian army was digging in southwest of Tientsin.

General Shih entered the rebellion against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist Government, reportedly at the instance of an emissary of Canton, where the present rebellion flamed in April, in protest against alleged dictatorial tendencies.

U. S. AND FRANCE LEND £50,000,000 TO BRITISH BANK

Credit to Bank of England Agreed as Move to Help Germany

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 1—Granting of a credit of approximately £50,000,000 by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the Bank of England, in order to assist it in dealing with the German financial situation, was agreed upon here last night. France, Britain and the United States have thus found a common basis on which they can work out the economic difficulties of central and eastern Europe, and by concerted action remedy the present unsatisfactory gold situation.

Sir Robert Kindersley, director of the Bank of England, arrived in Paris from London yesterday and had an immediate conference with M. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, during which a virtual agreement was reached and confirmed by telephone conversation with New York.

The principal difference between this arrangement and that proposed a week ago when Sir Robert paid an earlier visit to Paris and obtained an offer from the Bank of France of a £20,000,000 credit to the Bank of England, is that the scope of operations has been more than doubled in amount and American banks have assumed a larger and more intimate share in the undertaking. For the simple Franco-British arrangement, is substituted a three-party collaboration, which will undoubtedly be more far-reaching, effective and durable.

Paris financial circles are gratified at seeing France participate in such an important operation on the basis of parity with the United States. It is agreed the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will each supply half of this large credit to the English banking instutition.

More harmonious relations between French and British financial circles are assured under this arrangement than would have been the case if the original two-party agreement had been carried out,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Chicago Teachers Seek Back Pay

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Possibility of cash pay in the near future for Chicago's educational workers who have gone without salaries since April—three months now—appeared with the authorization by the Chicago city council of a finance plan, sponsored by the Chicago Teachers Federation.

Under the ordinance, which embodies the plan, the city controller, Mr. M. S. Szymczak, is instructed to offer for sale $6,956,000 worth of 1930 school board tax anticipation warrants. The city now holds them to that amount. If buyers can be found for them, the city will be able to purchase the school board's 1931 warrants, which in turn would enable it to pay the teachers, janitors and others who have gone without wages.

"The plan is good from a financial standpoint; it is legally sound," said Mr. Szymczak. "Whether it will work out successfully depends on whether persons can be found to buy the 1930 warrants. The Teachers Federation has promised to find the buyers and we hope it succeeds."

LISBON SAYS 'HUSH' TO RADIO BABEL

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 1 (AP)—No longer will Lisbon's streets resound to the confusion of radios and phonographs.

The City Council banned them within sound of the street today. Cafés and other public places may operate such instruments but the noise must not reach the street. Stores selling radios and phonographs must remove the loudspeakers used to attract customers.

The council took this action after hearing representations that the noise had lately become a nuisance in Lisbon. Those who do not obey the law will be fined $5.

PARITY IS PUT UP TO U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN

Treaty Commits Them, British Labor M. P. Says, to Arms Revision

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1—Actual parity in the military armaments of the great powers will be achieved at the Geneva Disarmament Conference if Great Britain and the United States live up to their treaty commitments, the Institute of Politics was told here today. Coming from Mr. W. Arnold Forster, a member of Parliament and of the council on foreign affairs of the British Labor Party, this statement was interpreted here as indicating that Germany has reason to expect support from Great Britain in the attempt it is expected to make at Geneva to end its existing inferiority in military power.

It is pointed out that provided both the United States and Great Britain take the stand for military parity at Geneva, to which Mr. Forster contends they are committed, it would end the preponderance of French land armaments and British naval armaments thus eliminating the inferior military position imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty.

Besides the moral obligation to work to this end, Mr. Forster also contended that the obvious danger of further repressing Germany by physical force was another reason why both his country and the United States should use their influence to bring heavily armed powers to a point of parity with the disarmed powers, of which Germany is the most significant.

Italy's Position the Same

The attainment of such parity, according to Mr. Forster, should be brought about by cutting the armaments of France, Great Britain, Italy, the United States, and others to a point of equality with the present armaments of Germany and her former allies.

That effective reduction of armaments cannot be produced by any other method was contended in the remarks of Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian historian, who insisted that Italy possess the right to naval parity with all other continental European powers. If national security forced

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Quota for Japan Is Advocated By Business Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Extension of the quota to Japan as an act of "friendship and good will" was recommended here by the Immigration Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The move was reported brought before the committee on the initiative of business men from the Pacific coast.

The committee urged the national chamber to go on record in the matter, and remove discrimination now existing in American immigration laws against Japan and other Far Eastern countries. Action by the national chamber will either follow a referendum sent out to the constituent business bodies over the country, or will be delayed till the next annual meeting of the chamber.

Members of the committee expressed the hope that Congress will act to give Japan a quota at its next session. They declared that the sense of grievance against America still rankles in Japan over abrogation of the "gentleman's agreement."

The committee's resolution follows:

"The attitude of the United States Chamber of Commerce has been consistently one of friendliness and good will to the countries of the Far East. It is the conviction of the committee that the soundness of this position has become increasingly evident, not only to business men but to our citizens generally. The committee accordingly believes the time has now come to apply to Japan and other Far Eastern countries similarly situated the quota law which has been in successful operation for seven years in respect to the entrance into the United States of European nationals.

Report That Byrd Seeks Ice-Breaker Revives Various Polar Seas Problems

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Information that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is negotiating with the Russian Government for the purchase of an ice-breaker was received here today.

Inquiries to Admiral Byrd concerning his plans elicited the brief reply: "Have not purchased ice-breaker." He is on an island near West Tremont, Maine, and could not be reached for an expansion of the question.

While no one can guess specifically what the man who flew over two poles would do with an ice-breaker, his fellow researchers could think of almost a thousand things waiting to be accomplished in the polar seas, both north and south. All of them must be done by men on the spot, trained men, with time to observe and a place from which to do it.

Indirectly, the people of the United States owe to the polar seas part of their comfort, food and amusement.

In amusement, radio reception has an important place because of peculiar radio reception conditions suspected of existing in the polar regions. Experimenters long have sought more knowledge of these mysterious influences in working on the problem of eliminating fading from radio reception.

Most of the recent polar exploration has been done in the name of the weather, with the object of learning wether the suspicions of natural scientists are correct that about the poles man may find much of the missing information which will enable him to make long-range forecasts of both drought and fat-crop seasons years ahead.

From a short distance north of the Siberian coast to the very edge of the north pole lies a great, unknown expanse which man never has seen—probably the largest area of the earth's surface still unexplored. There have been arguments about the possibility of land, perhaps large islands, lying in this area. Polar experts have held that bits of draft and ocean depths indicated such possibilities.

For an aviator like Byrd there is a special fascination in all this polar region, for across it may lie some of the future commercial short-cuts by air lines from one side of the world to the other. These polar-flying routes are now merely a dream, because no one knows much about the polar seas.

Just Over the Horizon Lies Tokyo

MRS. LINDBERGH AND CANADIAN FLIERS
They Are Watching the Colonel "Tune Up" the Plane for Their Flight to Tokyo.

Lindbergh Plane Soars Away Over Wild Canadian Northwest On First Lap of Flight to Tokyo

Anne, Embarrassed by Interviewer, Refers All Queries to Colonel, Busy Checking Over Ship at Ottawa for 'Vacation Journey'

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off in their black-and-scarlet monoplane here today at 9:49 a. m., E. S. T., from the glittering surface of the Ottawa River by the Rockcliffe Airdrome, bound for Moose Factory on James Bay, 450 miles north and west of Ottawa, another lap in their "leisurely vacation flight" to Tokyo, by way of little-known portions of northern Canada, Alaska and a segment of Siberia.

After arriving at the airdrome with their hosts, Col. Hanford MacNider, American Minister to Canada, and Mrs. MacNider, they went out to check over the ship. Then they came back to the slip to say good-by to friends.

Colonel Lindbergh is long and lean, his face flushed, as it always is when he feels people are watching him. Mrs. Lindbergh is only tall enough to reach to the Colonel's shoulder. Her hair is cropped, like a boy's, and you had to laugh when you thought that she must have planned her last haircut so that it would be "good" for several weeks. She wore a blue suit, open at the throat, whipcord jodphurs, and suede and leather low cuts, like a little girl who hasn't graduated to heels yet. She carried a green folio of maps, and listened carefully to the last reminders from Col. A. W. Steele, Assistant Director of Signals for the Government, and assented to his injunctions in the quick, shy way of a child, desperately anxious to please people, yet chained somehow by profound diffidence.

Cylinder Head Large

We stood on the slip as they checked over the ship. The forbidding black cowling had been taken away to be cleaned, leaving a spidery mass of wires and valves exposed, and a cylinder head whose size surprised even the Wing Commander. When they began the work Mrs. Lindbergh scurried up over the wing, hooked her foot on the little slide that lets out from the fuselage for a step and scrambled over the side into the rear cockpit where the seat is so low that you cannot even see her unless a finger of sun happens to strike a high light in her hair.

But after a while she scrambled out again and came hopping back over the wing, down a strut to the pontoon and up on to the slip. She clutched the folio of maps under one arm and held back her hair from her eyes with a slim hand.

You examine her face and it is so frail and white and delicately modelled that you wonder what on earth she is doing in proximity to such a great thing as this ship. And

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Pangborn Plane Reported to Be Down in Siberia

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—Civil aviation authorities were advised today that Mr. Clyde Pangborn and Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., round-the-world fliers, made a forced landing today at Jietiegari, about 150 miles from Kustanaisk in the Cossack autonomous republic.

The town of Kustanaisk is a little more than 1000 miles from Moscow and about 425 miles southwest of Omsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Following is the log of Herndon and Pangborn:

(Eastern Standard Time)

Tuesday, July 28

5:18 a. m.—Left Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y.

Wednesday, July 29

1:00 p. m.—Landed Moylegrove, Wales.

Thursday, July 30

12:15 a. m.—Left Moylegrove.
2:15 a. m.—Landed Croydon Airdrome, London.
9:14 a. m.—Left Croydon.
1:30 p. m.—Landed Templehof Airdrome, Berlin.
4:49 p. m.—Left Berlin for Moscow.
8:20 p. m.—Sighted over Koenigsberg, Ger.

Friday, July 31

4:52 a. m.—Landed at Moscow.
9:20 a. m.—Left Moscow for Irkutsk, Siberia.

Boardman and Polando To Be Greeted by Kemal

ISTANBUL, Aug. 1 (AP)—Before much longer, people will be flying around the world in airplanes without a single stop, Mr. John Polando predicted today, while preparing to call on President Mustapha Kemal Pasha with Mr. Russell Boardman to receive congratulations on their New York-Istanbul hop.

In addition to meeting the President, the fliers' program for the day included a ceremony at which gold medals, incrusted with precious stones, were to be presented; a call on the Governor of Istanbul, and visits to the military commander and the president of the Turkish Aviation League.

Amy Johnson Forced Down

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—A special dispatch to the Tass Agency says Miss Amy Johnson, British woman flier, made a forced landing last night near the small village of Diyazeinsk, 20 miles from Marinsk, Siberia. She was flying from Omsk toward Krasnojarsk, en route from England to Tokyo. The report said she landed at 7 p. m. (11 a. m., E. S. T.)

SALE OF FARM BOARD GRAIN TO REICH IS URGED

Purchase on Long-Term Basis Proposed as Aid to Finances

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Some measure of relief, not only to the American farmer, but to Germany, is intended in a proposal whereby large quantities of surplus wheat and cotton held by the Federal Farm Board would be sold to the Reich on a long-term basis, it was learned today at the State Department. Mr. Frederic M. Sackett, American Ambassador in Berlin, has broached the plan, but no agreement has yet been entered into.

Meanwhile an ambitious plan by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation to centralize cooperative wheat marketing in its hands, has precipitated such vigorous opposition among northwestern farmers' coöperatives that much of the farm board's marketing program at home is declared to be in jeopardy.

Further relief for the farmer, this time at the direction of President Hoover, is seen in the setting in motion of federal agencies in the northwestern and central states, where crops have been damaged by drought or grasshoppers. Approximately $18,000,000 remaining from the funds voted by the last Congress for drought relief are available, the Department of Agriculture announces.

The farm board would like much to make a large foreign sale of its stabilization holdings of wheat and cotton, but the German wheat import possibility, interesting as it is, involves only a comparatively small amount of grain. Germany's total grain imports a year are around 35,000,000 bushels. The farm board's surplus holdings are between 200,000,000 and 250,000,00 bushels.

An important sale in cotton offers better possibilities, due to the fact that Germany for some years has

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Egg Coöperatives Increase Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 1—Coöperative marketing of eggs has proved successful for two associations that have engaged in this enterprise in Connecticut in the last eight years, Mr. E. A. Perregaux of Connecticut Agricultural College told the poultrymen in convention yesterday in connection with the Massachusetts State College Farm and Home Week.

These associations have increased their business from $379,000 in 1924 to $757,000 in 1930, Mr. Perregaux said. This year's sale will show an increase in quantity, though not in dollars, he added. The associations have increased their membership and at the same time reduced the cost of handling the product.

Pay is made by the associations according to the quality of the product. Each individual egg is stamped and most of the product is sold in cartons. Eggs are paid for weekly, all eggs received in a given week being priced at the average received for each grade during that week. Producers pay for their own cases and the association attends to the grading, packing, advertising, and selling.

Both associations have set up reserves, Mr. Perregaux said, and in addition one has paid the $6000 loss incurred early in its history and declared a $4800 patronage stock dividend, while the other has repaid advances from the membership in the first two years and declared a $4000 cash dividend. The cost of operation last year in one association was 6-10 cents a dozen and in the other 2½ cents, including all charges.

NATION-WIDE SHAKE-UP IN POLICE URGED

Law Enforcement Board Declares Divorce From Politics Essential

TENURE OF CHIEFS FOUND TOO SHORT

More Efficient and Honest Patrolmen Said to Be Needed For War on Crime

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Wholesale reorganization of city police forces that will utterly divorce them from politics is a prime essential to any successful war on crime, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement declares in a report on "police" issued here today.

Failure to cope adequately with spectacular crimes of violence has "caused a loss of public confidence in the police of our country" the commission declares in one of the most sweeping and incisive reports it has issued.

The short tenure of metropolitan police chiefs is singled out for special denunciation by the Wickersham body, which reports that in cities over 500,000 the police chief serves an average of only 2.41 years. Chicago has had 14 chiefs in 30 years, it reports.

A second great defect is the "lack of competent, efficient and honest patrolmen and subordinate officers," the commission declares, attributing this also to political influence.

Need of Radio Equipment

On the mechanical side, the commission finds a lack of efficient communication systems, including radio which is made so essential in the war on the organized criminal.

The definite charge that criminals and corrupt politicians are in alliance in many of the big cities, is made by the commission.

The amazingly rapid growth of American cities, the big immigrant population and the segregation of nationalities, many of them non-English speaking, are other difficulties in the way of law enforcement, it is declared.

Finally, the commission charges that too many duties are put upon each officer and patrolman. At the outset, the commission declares: "The general failure of the police to detect and arrest criminals guilty of the many murders, spectacular bank, payroll, and other holdups, and sensational robberies with guns, frequently resulting in the death of the robbed victim, has caused a loss of public confidence in the police of our country.

"For a condition so general there must be some universal underlying causes to account for it."

First and foremost among causes of such a condition are the rapid changes among police chiefs, the commission asserts.

"The chief evil, in our opinion, lies in the insecure, short term of service of the chief or executive head of the police force and in his being subject while in office to the control by politicians in the discharge of his duties.

Four Police Heads in Year

Detroit is cited as having had four police heads in the past year. The deplorable situation in Chicago is nearly duplicated in New York it is said. On the other hand, the commission notes that Milwaukee, with a singularly low crime record and extremely effective way of handling criminals, has had only two chiefs in 46 years. "To this fact we may trace the fine record of that police department," the report says.

Continuing, the commision declares:

"The second outstanding evil of such poor police administration is the lack of competent, efficient and honest patrolmen and subordinate officers." They have "political backing to get their positions," the commission finds, "and look to it for retention and promotion in service. . . . No pains are taken so far as we can learn from these studies, to educate, train and discipline for a year or two the prospective patrolmen and to eliminate from their number such as are shown to be incompetent for their prospective duties."

Lack of efficient communication systems is cited as "the third great defect of our police administration." Teletype and radio-eqdipped automobiles are two of the chief weapons needed against the gangster. Criminals have imitated big business and "become, in their commission of crimes, superior to the police in detecting, arresting and prosecuting them."

Secret Detective Force

The report adds on this point that with perhaps two exceptions "not a single police force of cities above 300,000 population has an adequate communication system and equipment essential in these days to meet the criminal on even terms."

To meet the problem presented by non-English-speaking criminals the commission proposes a secret force of capable detectives, to be added to each city's police, paid out of contingent funds, and modeled after the Federal Secret Service.

The latest document from the Hoover commission is in two parts; the first, a 10-page report, signed by the commissioners themselves, except Mr. Monte M. Lemann, and second, a much longer factual study, in this case prepared under the direction of Mr. August Vollmer, police chief of Berkeley, Calif., and professor at the University of Chicago. Mr. Lemann's failure to sign the report is not accompanied by a

dissenting opinion. It is assumed that his objection to "generalizations," previously announced, made him withhold his signature.

The police chief "must be surrounded with every protective civil service device imaginable," the Vollmer document, attached to the report proper, declares.

"With few exceptions no protection is afforded to the police chiefs in this country, and to this neglect, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the alliance of politics, police and crime.

"Such a chief removed from political control, not indebted to politicians for his appointment, will soon demonstrate his strength in the police world. The average police force is not an organized body of men but as a general rule a disorganized body of sheep, because of absence of competent leadership."

Cannot Cope With Crime

Again it says: "A disorganized, demoralized or discouraged body of men deprived of continuous professional leadership cannot cope with crime as it is organized today."

At the outset, the Vollmer statement declared that "under our form of government and, more especially, due to the attitude of the American people generally, law enforcement agencies are usually held in contempt and law enforcement is one of our national jokes."

Legislative bodies, it is asserted, have heaped upon the police innumerable regulatory and inhibitory measures. "Many of these are ill-advised and absolutely unenforceable." Furthermore, "crime is better organized and better financed than in the pre-Volstead days. Racketeers are to be found in every city, large or small, operating successfully by intimidating business men and labor unions. Crime is big business and requires police executives of unusual ability to prevent it from destroying governmental foundations."

At other points in the report the wage scale of police is reported to be too low. Automobiles are recommended over motorcycles, as the first line of defense against criminals. The cities of Boston, Baltimore, Kansas City and St. Louis are listed as those where police are under state authority. The establishment of state police forces is recommended where rural protection of this character is needed.

MAINE AIR MAIL COLLECTIONS START

Air mail for points "down east" will be collected daily, beginning today, by a railway mail clerk at the East Boston Airport for shipment over the new air route of the Boston-Maine Airways Company and the Pan American Airways Company. The mail clerk will be at the airport one hour before the departure of each plane.

Contract to carry air mail in conjunction with its new passenger service was recently awarded the airways company by the United States Post Office Department.

On the Esplanade

SUNDAY EVENING, 8:30

1. Wedding March, "Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
2. Fantasy, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
3. Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet (Solo Violin, M. Gaston Elcus)
4. Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner INTERVAL
5. Rhapsody, "Espana" ..... Chabrier
6. "The Londonderry Air" (Solo Trumpet, Georges Mager)
7. Minuet ..... Bolzoni
8. "Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TONIGHT

EVENTS SUNDAY

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, 3 to 4; program as follows:

1. Carillon of Duynkerke 1, 2 and 3 (1500) Carter
2. Down Among the Dead Men Seventeenth Century
3. Hymns:
   (a) Rock of Ages ..... Hastings
   (b) Abide With Me ..... Monk
4. Les Rameaux (The Palms) ..... Faure
5. Sonata ..... Van Hoey
6. Christmas Songs:
   (a) Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices ..... Purday
   (b) It Came Upon a Midnight Clear Traditional
7. Sing Me to Sleep ..... Edwin Green
8. A Little Love, a Little Kiss Lao Silezu
9. Turn Ye to Me ..... Old Highland Melody

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays, except Monday, from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries, except Mondays, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzo-tint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabelle Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures; sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Block prints in color and black and white. Through Aug. 14.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LIQUOR EFFECTS TO BE TOPIC OF STATE CAMPAIGN

Round-Table Conferences Basis of Plan to Reach All Groups

The Masachusetts Anti-Saloon League plans to interest new groups in the effects of alcohol and the benefits of temperance by its "Massachusetts Plan" for reaching church, home, school and community by the round table conference route, acording to Mrs. Rose Weston Bull, editor of the Massachusetts Issue, league publication.

The experiences of the round table conferences at Northampton and Lynn, sponsored by the league, have been incorporated, according to Mrs. Bull, in this idea to construct a means by which educators, churchmen, parents and social workers may gather to discuss their viewpoints on the needs in temperance education and the means for furthering it in their respective fields.

Recognizing the benefits of a "Williamstown" of discussion on the ways and means of teaching the bad effects of alcohol, Mr. Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, formulated in December the basic ideas of this mutual discussion method. The resultant plan, now tested and proved valuable, is to be published by the national league organization and may serve as a model for similar work in other states, it was said.

Briefly, the plan centers about the holding of a "round table conference" in the town or city in question. This conference, composed of an afternoon and evening session, is sponsored by leading social and civic workers and prominent people of the community who are usually glad to aid in temperance education work.

The sessions are divided into "periods" of discussion on the work in churches, schools, the home and the various community organizations. Ministers, schools, welfare workers, and parents discuss and confer on the work in their respective fields, and definite programs are formulated for furthering temperance instruction in the home, in the school according to the state law, in the churches, and in the various community organization, as for example the Boy Scouts, the Assosiated Charities, and the Y. M. C. A.'s.

Prominent speakers address the conference on various temperance subjects and at the close the conference is summarized in a final address. With the ending of the conference the plans there formulated for carrying forward the education are put into effect.

In line with these efforts at temperance education the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has encouraged this summer the teaching of the harm of alcohol in the vacation Bible schools throughout the State, according to Mrs. Bull. In more than 75 of these schools the league has endeavored to aid this extension of the health program of these summer sessions by offering to furnish a series of cards for the children bearing brief, pithy statements as to the truth about alcohol and quotations from athletes and instructors, among them Helen Wills and Knute Rockne, as to the effects of alcohol. Through these attractive cards the league feels that the teaching may be made easier and more impressive, it was said.

PARITY IN ARMS PUT UP TO THE U. S. AND THE BRITISH

(Continued from Page 1)

Italy to do so it would, he said, make the sacrifices necessary for the attainment of such parity.

The general conference of the institute before which Mr. Forster spoke was the second of three on the subject of disarmament. The problem of the economic future of the world to which the institute will devote most of its attention before the month's session is over was introduced by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics at the round table on the distribution of wealth and income. The particular reaction of France to the world economic situation was the subject of an address late yesterday by Charles A. Leneveu, president of the Unione Coloniale.

Mr. Forster built up his argument for British and American pressure on France at the forthcoming Geneva conference on the ground that the disarmament problem centers in the Franco-German situation and that it must be solved if world peace is to be preserved.

"I am convinced," he said, "that no German Government will be able to maintain a westward-looking policy of coöperation, or give loyal support to the League, which is the best hope of Europe's peaceful evolution, unless the coming conference does yield results that can be represented in Germany as at least a tolerable installment of the principle of equality in disarmament.

Praises German Effort

"Do not, I beg you, be content to believe that a mere stabilization of armaments will be a sufficient success, and that central Europe will be content to regard this as merely the first of a long series of conferences. Do not let us destroy the sincerity of Germany's contribution to the peace building of the world."

He then declared that Germany has received "sufficient explicit assurance" from Great Britain to justify it in claiming now that the solutions for the problems of disarmament should be the same for all.

To this he added that the United States is morally committed by the Versailles Treaty which it helped to draw up although it did not sign, and specifically obligated by the separate American-German treaty, to the same attitude in this matter.

Urging that equalization should be brought about, "not by leveling up but by leveling down," Mr. Forster outlined four ways in which equality should be determined.

"First," he said, "since we cannot yet hope to get rid of conscription in Europe, and since its restoration in Germany would be a disaster, we must try at least to secure explicit provisions for the limitation and reduction of the annual contingent of conscript armies, as well as of professional armies.

"Secondly, we should press for the abolition all round of all these weapons prohibited in Germany's case: viz., warships over 10,000 tons, submarines, heavy artillery, tanks, preparation for chemical war, naval and military aviation.

"Thirdly, we should propose limitation of expenditure on effective armaments for all states, and a reduction by 25 per cent in the effective armament expenditure of the powers not yet partially disarmed. The reduction should be effected presumably within the term of the treaty, say five years.

The French Position

The French position on disarmament was defended by M. Charles A. Le Neveu on the ground that its present military establishment was necessary not as a defense against the standing armies of its former enemies, but against their potential war power. He cited the building of the American army in 1917 as evidence that standing armies do not indicate true military strength.

M. Le Neveu said France will discuss disarmament at Geneva provided the spirit of the negotiations indicates that it will find security in international coöperation.

M. Le Neveu, in his lecture last night, held that France had recovered from the period of speculation which for a time threatened to upset its traditional customs, and that the average Frenchman was again saving his money in the manner on which French prosperity had been built.

Pointing out the record level of savings bank deposits and depositors in France today, he said that "this means that the French have now again faith in their future." As a result, he said, France is today probably the best-balanced nation in the world as regards production.

He attributed the comparative immunity of France from the present economic depression to the fact that it is not a highly industrialized nation, and does not count so much on its exports as do many other countries, notably Great Britain and the United States.

Italy With the Majority

"Lastly, we should support an equal system of supervision of the treaty for all states, by a permanent disarmament commission."

The focal position of France in the entire disarmament discussion was further emphasized by Dr. Villari, who said Italy would welcome all-round reduction of armaments if they were universal, but would otherwise have to maintain her naval strength because of the French influence in Jugoslavia.

He pointed out that Italy is peculiarly susceptible to naval attack from the Adriatic ports of Jugoslavia and that, although that country possesses a small navy it "must be regarded simply as a function of French policy." He said there is nothing to prevent French fleets from using Jugoslavia's ports.

In spite of this threat, however, he said, Italy was proceeding with her policy of concluding treaties of friendship and arbitration with other powers. These treaties form a sound basis for a policy of disarmament for they tend to reduce the causes of friction and therefore the possibility of conflicts requiring armaments, he said.

Dr. Villari said that where existing treaties prove faulty or unworkable they should be examined with a view to their eventual amendment or revision.

The entire discussion on disarmament served to bear out the contention of speakers on the previous day that the smoothing out of causes of friction in national policies is the fundamental problem of disarmament, and that a solution will be found not in technical arms limitation, but rather in a realization by nations of their truly interdependent interests.

The Polish Corridor

The problem of the Polish Corridor occupied the attention of the first session of the round-table on the political situation in Western Europe conducted by Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the School of International Studies at Geneva.

Besides Dr. Rappard Mr. Frank H. Simonds, war correspondent, Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former member of the secretariat of the League, and Dr. Villari, participated in the discussion which suggested, as the only possible solution to the problem, a Polish outlet to the sea between Lithuania and East Prussia as a substitute for the present corridor.

Dr. Villari pointed out that Poland and Lithuania have been closely allied throughout history in their interests and that a trade outlet for Poland could be secured with better chance of permanence through Lithuania than through Germany. The character of the existing situation was declared by all speakers to be unsatisfactory. However, Mr. Simonds was of the opinion that if the corridor remains Polish for another decade, it will succeed in Polonizing both the free city of Danzig and the agricultural regions of East Prussia, leaving Germany without an ethnic argument for restitution of the corridor.

A Simile for the U. S.

Mr. Simonds said the situation raised by the Polish Corridor today should be estimated by Americans, not in territorial terms, but in terms of populations and traditions. A similar case would exist, he said, if foreign nations should force the United States to surrender southern California to Mexico.

Prof. P. E. Corbett, dean of McGill University, opened the round-table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations with an estimate of the importance of the Dominions to Great Britain.

"The Commonwealth," he said, "results from a series of historical accidents, not from any design or plan of a statesman or body of men. Their neglect of logic is the secret of British political success."

He said England's problem is the feeding of a dense population on the profits of manufacturing. England, he added, cannot find a market in her new East African Empire to compare with the older Dominions.

Maintenance of the present high wage level means a longer period of economic depression, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics told the round-table on the distribution of wealth and income. Fluctuation of wages, he said, would mean a shorter period of depression, but since social conscience and politicians have set themselves against this solution, the world will have to resort to the slower method of technological improvements in production to adjust the cost level to the price level.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

U. S. AND FRANCE LEND £50,000,000 TO BRITISH BANK

(Continued from Page 1)

since London bankers did not relish the idea of appealing to Paris alone for credits.

This is purely a banking operation and has no political strings tied to it. The French Ministry of Finance thoroughly approves of the arrangement.

This agreement will greatly facilitate the work of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, when its board of directors meets tomorrow and Monday.

Discount Rate Pushed From 10 to 15 Per Cent As Guard to Reich Cash

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 1—Having pushed the discount rate from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and thus safeguarding much of the money in its vaults, the Reichsbank and the German Government today formulated final plans for gradual regaining of financial normalcy next week. Despite advance announcements, banks will not open fully on Monday.

Elevation of the discount rate to this level and raising of the interest rate on loans on securities from 15 to 20 per cent means that demands upon the Reichsbank by German industry will be greatly lessened.

Though industry shoulders the burden of the dear money, it is hoped costs of production will not be increased too severely, and an increase in unemployment is hoped to be only transitory and moderate.

The Reichsbank's objective is to force business to part with its hoarded money, sell its stocks at lower prices and refrain from a run on banks. Industry claims it can cut prices only for sale abroad, and the Government fully appreciates the dangers of a dumping policy. The highest Cabinet circles frankly hope German industry will not be forced to dump abroad, and mutual trade agreements between Germany and other countries are in the air.

For example, it is stated that negotiations between the German and United States governments now are being carried on to govern the sale of American raw materials like wheat and cotton, and perhaps copper, to German markets. The chief difficulty in the negotiations arises over the extent of German purchases, since America wishes to sell more than Germany is prepared to accept.

But it is clear that the Reich's Government is carefully watching the susceptibilities of creditor nations, and while it is using the possibility of dumping as a bargaining advantage in talks with others, it will not embark upon an irresponsible policy.

Joint Handling of Loan Held Best Method To Help Bank of England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—So close have been the relations between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that it had been taken for granted that the British bank would be accommodated with a credit on request. Such an intimation was widely believed to have been made by the Federal Reserve authorities as soon as the withdrawals of French balances seemed to disturb the British bank.

At the same time the opinion was freely expressed in New York banking circles that it would be better from the political standpoint if simultaneous help were sought from the Bank of France. The present arrangement, whereby both the American and the French banks share in a $250,000,000 credit, is thus regarded as the best method of handling the situation.

There are certain bankers who remain mildly surprised that the Bank of England should have bothered to get a credit at this time. French balances were never as important as they were reputed to be. A recent estimate puts them at about $300,000,000, or about half of the gold holdings of the British bank. There was never any danger that all these balances would be withdrawn, as many of them are held to the account of the Bank of France, which, it is pointed out, has not been party to the recent run on the British institution.

Moreover, the Bank of England holdings are not reduced to any danger point, as the recent MacMillan committee reported that they might be reduced as low as $375,000,000, though the present level is about $600,000,000.

Then the bank can always apply to the Treasury for permission to increase its fiduciary note issue in case it thinks the ratio of gold to note circulation is too low.

The anxiety which has been manifest in London may have been due, it is thought, to the manner in which London resources have been tied up by the partial moratorium in Berlin. Though American credits preponderate in the Berlin short-term market, London's holdings are probably next in importance, and these are now uncollectable.

The potentialities of the collaboration between the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have aroused some speculation. Both are the strongest in terms of gold power. Both could expedite business recovery by encouraging their member banks to begin long-term lending on a large scale. In so far as Germany is concerned, it has been taken for granted from the first that no new help could come from Wall Street without the participation of France.

Perhaps this credit to England may bring the two lending banks closer together over the best way of handling the German problem.

According to present plans, banks will open in three stages. On Monday unrestricted payments between the chief banks will begin. On Tuesday unrestricted payments between the banks and outside financial institutions, like postal check clearing houses, commences. On Wednesday only, will payment of actual money to depositors be permitted freely.

Even then payment of savings accounts and in savings banks will be restricted.

Even with the reopening of the banks the Government and industry will still face the grave problem of the future organization of the financial structure. In the highest official circles it is stated that the question "can Germany hold out until it receives credits," is inaccurate. Rather it is held to be an open question whether Germany needs credits at all.

Undoubtedly, such official statements continue, Germany was inflated by taking in a large volume of borrowed money. It is not at all certain that all this borrowed money which has been withdrawn should be replaced. The Government hopes that the work of the freezing committee, combined with self-help efforts, will recapture an atmosphere of confidence.

Then industry may regain from abroad such credits as it really needs, carefully keeping within rigid limits.

This program, it is admitted, will take many months to mature. But the Government is building for the future, and it feels confident German industry will come out of the present difficulties with its capital structure on a new and sound basis, and conditioned and hardened by its long struggle, can enter world competition with new vigor.

Move Halted to Stop Work on Post Office

Two local unions working on the new Boston Post Office were restrained from interfering with building operations on the structure by a temporary order issued yesterday by Judge James A. Lowell of the United States District Court. The order was made, Judge Lowell said, in an effort to put an end to the strike over the hauling of steel from the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to the building.

The unions named are Local 4, Hoisting and Portable Engineers of the International Union of Steam and Portable Engineers, and Local 7, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers of Boston. The local unions are restrained from impeding the work of the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago, contractor, and the George P. Watts Company, sub-contractor.

Judge Lowell ordered the officers of both locals to apear before him on Aug. 6 to show why a permanent injunction should not be issued preventing them from interfering with construction work on the building.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds over north portion and moderate to fresh northeast winds over south portion, and fair weather tonight, followed by partly cloudy on Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug. 1	Max. July 31		8 a.m. Aug. 1	Max. July 31
Atlantic City	70	90	Nantucket	66	78
Bismarck	58	62	New Orleans	82	94
Boston	63	81	New York	70	84
Buffalo	62	76	Norfolk, Va.	78	94
Calgary	44		North Platte	70	96
Charleston	82	88	Philadelphia	70	88
Chicago	72	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	100
Cincinnati	72	96	Pittsburgh	72	86
Denver	60	78	Portland, Me.	62	76
Eastport, Me.	58	70	Raleigh	76	96
Hatteras	78	84	St. Louis	80	96
Helena, Mont.	54	62	St. Paul	62	88
Huron, S. D.	70	100	Salt Lake C.	64	82
Jacksonville	82	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	74
Kansas City	74	96	Seattle	58	80
Key West	86	88	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	68	84	Tampa	78	94
Memphis	78	90	Washington	72	90
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	78	94
Montreal	62	72	Williston, N.D.	54	60

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:07 p. m., Sunday 1:16 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

WHEAT GOES TO LIVESTOCK

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31 (AP)—Prof. J. Granlich, head of the department of husbandry of the University of Nebraska, yesterday estimated Nebraska farmers will feed 20,000,000 bushels of the State's 1931 wheat crop to livestock if current market prices continue.

BRITISH-ALBANIAN TREATY

TIRANA, Albania, Aug. 1 (AP)—A trade and navigation treaty between Albania and Great Britain was signed here yesterday.

CONSERVATIVES SEEK LIGHT IN WISCONSIN FOG

See National House Hope in Only One District and That Up to Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1—Wisconsin's 10 Congressmen will be elected by the state at large in 1932 unless Gov. Philip F. La Follette includes in his call for a special legislative session next fall a specification opening the way to enactment of a redistricting law.

A bill to redistrict the State in accordance with the reapportionment resulting from the 1930 census, which reduced the State's membership in the House of Representatives from 11 to 10, was blocked by a filibuster in the closing hours of the 1931 regular session.

Conservatives of the State find themselves at a disadvantage, regardless of the course that may be followed. The redistricting plan advanced by the Administration in the regular session was unsatisfactory to them, as it would have tightened the grip of Progressive control upon the House delegation.

Election of congressmen-at-large would do no less, as the last election showed the Progressive element in complete control of the State as a whole, and with all voters in the State balloting for each congressman, the 10 candidates receiving the largest number of votes would be elected.

This, conservatives concede, would virtually assure a solid representation in the House bearing the Progressive label.

Conservatives See Chance

If the elections are by districts, it is felt that the conservatives might capture one or more of the seats. This is particularly true in the First District, where a vacancy resulted last year in the passing of the veteran Henry Allen Cooper of Racine.

While Mr. Cooper was a life-long Progressive, he held the esteem of all factions and no opponent was able to unseat him except during one term in the World War period. The First District, otherwise, has long been regarded as one of the conservative strongholds of the State. Governor La Follette has issued no call for a special election to fill the Cooper vacancy.

While contending that election of congressmen-at-large for the entire State would be illegal under the Constitution, except in cases where increasing population entitles a State to added representation, conservative leaders in the State realize the futility of contesting the point, recognizing that Congress itself is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members.

If an election of members-at-large is held, Congress may be confronted with the problem of seating the Wisconsin delegation, but conservatives have entertained little expectation that membership would be denied to the representatives elected.

Governor Withholds Hand

So far Governor La Follette has given no indication as to whether or not he will include the redistricting question in his call. If he does not, the matter cannot come before the special session, which is designed primarily to act upon chain banking legislation, unemployment relief, and other problems mentioned by the Governor in a special message to the regular session. Legislation at a special session is constitutionally limited to matters specified in the call.

Belief has been expressed that the Governor will open the way to redistricting legislation, largely because of the expected confusion that would result if an election at large is held. If 50 or more candidates entered the field, the 10 highest elected might bear the Progressive insignia.

In case action is taken to redistrict the State, legislators expect that the bill lost in the regular session will be reintroduced. Its specific effect would be reorganization of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts, comprising the northern portion of the State. It would form a new ninth district out of the present Ninth and Tenth, which would eliminate either Rep. Gerald Boileau of Wausau or the veteran Rep. James A. Frear of Hudson.

CAPITOL DOME GETS NEW COAT OF PAINT

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The great dome of the Capitol is shining with a new coat of paint. The feat of painting it is undertaken about once in four years. The last time it was accomplished was in 1927.

To cover the great expanse of the dome, the painters' brushes must go over about 130,000 square yards, according to the estimate of the architect of the Capitol. About 2033 gallons of white paint are used to cover the dome which is made of iron and weighs nearly 9,000,000 pounds.

The flags which float from the dome day and night last about a month each. Their life span is regulated to a large extent by the weather they encounter. As soon as they show signs of going to pieces they are taken down and new ones put in their place.

National Sailors Home Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUXBURY, Mass., Aug. 1—Dedication exercises for the new quarters of the National Sailors' Home were held this afternoon in the remodeled, three-story building which served in times past as a summer hotel and subsequently as a boys' school. State and Navy officials and delegations from veteran organizations were present.

It was 65 years ago today that the former veteran's home at Wollaston, Mass., was dedicated and this afternoon's program will be devoted to commemorating the sixty-fifth anniversary as well as to dedicating the new building. The home was begun shortly after the Civil War by a group of women whose desire it was to care for naval veterans in their later years.

The chief speakers on this afternoon's program were: Mr. Richard R. Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pension, representing Gov. Joseph B. Ely; Mr. Fred B. Rice, president of the Board of Trustees of the Home; and Rear-Admiral Louis M. Nulton, (M. C.) U. S. N., Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, representing Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy. Two musical programs were furnished by the Navy Yard Band.

Nautilus Delivered For Arctic Cruise

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 1 (AP)—The submarine Nautilus, in which Sir Hubert Wilkins hopes to cruise under the ice across the top of the world, arrived at Bergen from Plymouth, England, today.

Because of fine weather in the North Sea, she was several hours ahead of schedule. Prof. Harold U. Sverdrup and Dr. Bernhard Villinger, Arctic experts, were at the quay and greeted Sir Hubert heartily.

Immediately after the arrival, provisions and scientific equipment were loaded aboard in preparation for the Polar expedition.

Sir Hubert said he thought he would be ready to leave for the arctic on Monday. Meanwhile he and Mr Claude Banenhower, the American skipper, assisted in supervising the cargo shipment and adjustment of the scientific instruments with which the vessel is equipped.

The crew, grimy after the arduous trip from England, appeared happy nevertheless at the prospect of an early start for the pole.

FASTER OVERSEAS SERVICE ANNOUNCED

A week's saving in shipping time between Philadelphia and Hamburg is to be made by a new Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd joint cargo service, it was announced today. The shortening is to be accomplished by calling at Boston for eastbound loading instead of going by Baltimore and Norfolk, the former route.

The new plan is to be started with the Remschied, scheduled to sail from Boston direct to Hamburg on Sept. 18. The next is the Iserlohn, from Boston, Oct. 2. Two other vessels will be used to make possible a regular fortnightly service, and a sailing will be made from Boston every alternate Friday after these dates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—The cotton market is closed due to a holiday and will reopen Aug. 4.

PRISON INMATE EARNS PAROLE BY DAIRY WORK

Made Overseer After Developing Prize-Winning Herd of Holsteins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Demonstrating that penal institutions can restore men to usefulness and self-respect, the board of corrections of the Colorado state penitentiary this summer paroled an inmate and immediately employed him as an overseer.

The man was John Bargsfrede, who had served six years of a term of 20 years to life for taking the life of Judge John H. Low during an argument over alimony payments.

As an inmate, Bargsfrede accomplished for the prison what civilian herdsmen had been unable to do. He built the prison's dairy from a mediocre herd into one of the West's outstanding Holstein herds. Last year it ranked at the top of all large dairies in Colorado. Many of the animals have taken blue ribbons at western fairs.

As a civilian overseer, Bargsfrede will be in charge of the dairy and the trusties working there.

Resourcefulness was necessary to improve the herd, as state funds were not available. Registered animals are not purchased at fancy prices, as the dairy farm, buildings and animals have an inventory value of only $15,000. Some of the barns are made of salvage from the 1929 penitentiary riot, and are covered with paint swabbed from empty paint barrels in the license-plate factory.

The National Dairy Association in 1930 extended recognition to the prison herd for the second time because the 51 cows under test averaged 411.7 pounds of butterfat during the year. The average for the State is 309.97 pounds.

Mr. Thomas A. Duke, a member of the correction board, gives Bargsfrede credit for records established with the Holsteins. It has been pointed out that Bargsfrede ferrets out the weak spots, and is not content until a desirable solution is reached.

Mr. J. M. Donahue, deputy warden, stated that Bargsfrede picks out young men who enter the prison and helps in reformation work. With the meager funds he had during his confinement, Bargsfrede is known by prison heads to have purchased correspondence courses for at least two young inmates.

Packing and Shipping Arranged

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Huntington Ave. at Forsythe St. and Westland Ave. at Mass. Ave.

Phone Com. 1530 or Ken. 9050

Household Furniture STORAGE

EDWARD L. WINGATE, Gen. Mgr.

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed

W. Davidson

Practical Furrier

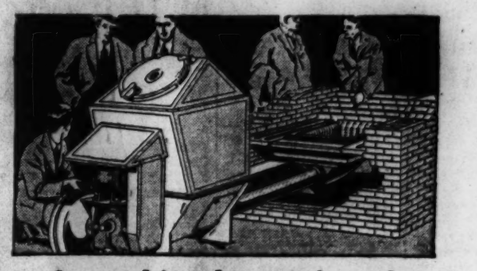
Formerly with Martin Bates

Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.

Furs stored and insured
Fur garments made to order

175 Tremont Street, Boston

IRON FIREMAN



—the machine that made coal an automatic fuel

IRON FIREMAN *non-agitated forced underfiring* cuts fuel bills 15 to 30 per cent, for it burns smaller sizes of coal, which cost less per ton. *And it burns less coal.* Automatically maintains even heat or boiler pressure, makes a fire *500 to 1000 degrees* hotter than with hand firing, reduces labor costs, eliminates smoke.

Made in a range of sizes for homes, apartments, and large commercial heating and power plants . . . sold on convenient terms.

An Iron Fireman engineer will call and survey your plant, and render a report that fairly and accurately contrasts your present results and costs with results and costs you may expect from an Iron Fireman. Ask us for this service. It is free.

CLIP & MAIL

IRON FIREMAN MFG. CO., 3170 W. 106th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Please send information on Iron Fireman.

Name _____

Address _____ C6

Jays Boston Franklin Place

We have a splendid variety of styles and colors in the much-wanted *Lisle Stockings*, starting at 90c.

Are You Getting Your Share of Savings from Jays Mark Downs?

Many a trunk is being packed with Summer Apparel chosen by thrifty Women and Misses who are taking advantage of Mark Downs at Jays

Because we are a *Fashion Shop*, no leftovers are permitted in our stocks. Instead, we assure clearance within the season, by sharply repricing while things are still in demand.

Dresses—Coats—Suits — Hats — Sweaters — Knitted Suits — Bathing Togs—Underthings—Blouses — Skirts — Stockings.

STATE TO TAKE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL CONTROL

Canada Will Operate Beauharnois Project, Mr. Bennett Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 1—The Federal Government will take over the Beauharnois canal project, in co-operation with the Province of Quebec, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, told Parliament last night.

More than two years ago permission was granted to the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company to construct a power canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis on the St. Lawrence River, a few miles above Montreal. As a result of the recent investigations of a parliamentary committee into charges of irregularities in the conduct of the construction work, involving the previous King Government, and alleging unauthorized permission to deflect large quantities of water from the St. Lawrence, the Government has decided to intervene.

The order in council which gave the Beauharnois company right to divert a quarter of the flow of the river will be rescinded, and the Supreme Court will be asked to decide finally who owns the water power developed by the construction of the navigation canal. Public bondholders will be protected, Mr. Bennett indicated.

During the interim the three large Canadian banks which have made large advances to the company for construction will carry on the construction work.

Some advocates of public ownership suspect that behind the vague announcement of the Prime Minister there lay merely a determination to oust the present executives and install new ones, since the project is still operated on a private ownership scheme. The Province of Quebec has shown no desire, however, to go into the business of producing power, and so far the Federal Government has never claimed the right to do so.

Answering those who were not satisfied with the disclosure of the Beauharnois inquiry, the Prime Minister promised, if they desired, another tribunal which would bring out the whole story.

In response to the leader of the Opposition, who called for a tribunal to delve into party campaign fund contributions, Mr. Bennett ridiculed the suggestion of a "roving commission" to make a general inquiry, but promised that if any member would rise in his seat and make specific charges he would grant the inquiry at once.

A second reading was given the bill to provide for unstated sums to deal with western drought relief and unemployment.

Gas Wells Opened In New York Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 1—Two new wells last week have extended the scope of the upstate natural gas field greatly. A new field was opened on Thursday, when a well was brought in on a farm in the town of Veteran, nine miles northeast of Elmira. A flow of 1,500,000 cubic feet a day was reached at a depth of 1300 feet.

The company geologist said it was a distinct formation from other developments in northern Pennsylvania and the southern tier, and that the well would be drilled to the Oriskany sand. The nearest field tapped is the Wayne-Dundee sector, 20 miles northwest.

Near Jordan, Onondaga County, on Wednesday, the drill tapped a 1,000,000-foot pressure at the remarkably shallow depth of 500 feet. The sharp decline of the pressure the following day bore out the belief that the drill had penetrated a rock fissure extending from gas sands below. The drill will be sent to the Medina and Trenton sands, 3000 feet deep.

This is the first gas struck in the immediate Syracuse area since the present boom, but years ago some wells produced at Jordan for village use.

Chicago Poles Form Citizenship Schools

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Poles in Chicago are taking the Americanization problem into their own hands. Coming to the conclusion that many of their nationals, although earning their bread and butter in the United States, have not yet obtained their American citizenship, a branch of the Polish National Alliance here has decided to conduct a school in citizenship.

Applying for the use of a hall in Bessemer Park recreation house, Mr. Waclaw M. Pajkowski, president of a local league of the Polish National Alliance, gathered some 22 factory workers and put before them an attorney who speaks both Polish and English.

"How many branches in the legislative department of the Government?" asked the new teacher. "Who makes the law?" and "Are you taking part in this Government?" the questions ran. A little interlude of Polish conversation often was necessary to explain the difficult points, for these aspirants for citizenship are also just learning the English language.

When the class period is over, there is no jumping and running to get away from school for these eager workers often stay beyond the closing time to get more pointers on how to obtain their naturalization papers. Each week the number of pupils grows and it is expected that by next September at least 100 will be enrolled.

Mexico Drafts Bill to Better Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1—A draft of a bill instituting regulations in the Mexican civil service not greatly different from those in the United States has been sent by the Ministry of Finance, which prepared it, to President Oritz Rubio for his approval prior to sending it to Congress at its ordinary session this month.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Finance has instituted in its offices regulations like those embodied in the bill which according to a statement issued from this department is a step preliminary to making effective the federal civil service law.

The regulations now effective in the department under the supervision of Señor Luis Montes de Oca, Finance Minister, as those in the draft of the federal civil service measure, seek to eliminate politics from the selection of Federal Government employees and to assure the selection of competent employees.

Under the proposed new law all promotions among federal employees would take place according to seniority and "pull" would be rendered valueless. In the executive department, however, 10 per cent of the posts would be through personal appointment not subject to the civil service law, since in this department the heads frequently need assistants in whom they have absolute personal confidence.

No Federal Government employees, under provisions of the proposed law, could be discharged without the permission of a commission composed of representatives of the Government, the employees and the department of civil pensions.

The law would call for rigid examinations to which applicants for governmental posts would be subjected, these examinations to test the applicant's physical as well as other qualifications. The applicant must also give proof of his integrity and must submit his entire previous record to be taken into consideration.

In view of action pending on the civil service bill President Ortiz Rubio advised the Congressional committee on the labor law, now before the extraordinary session of Congress, to delete the section of the labor code relating to the Government as an employer. Subsequently, its studies on the labor code, the Chamber of Deputies acted accordingly and, as it now stands, the labor code measure does not affect Federal Government employees. These are to be cared for under the civil service measure.

Mrs. Pinchot Scorns Woman's Party Idea

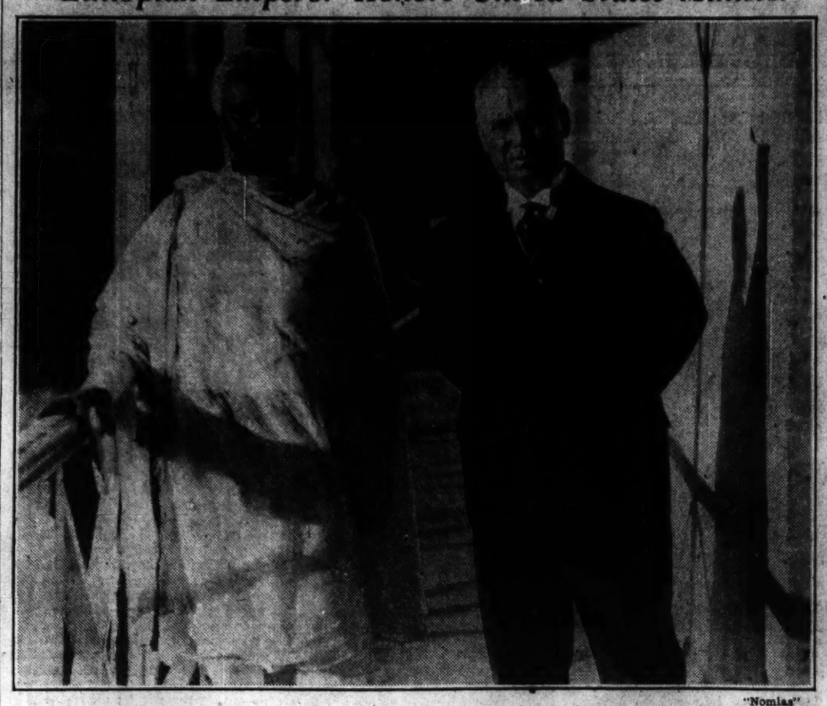
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 1—Formation of a separate woman's party as opposed to a man's party in the United States was ridiculed by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot in an interview.

"It would be as sensible to speak of a fat man's party as a woman's party," Mrs. Pinchot declared emphatically. She asserted that party lines would never follow sex, but that they are determined by economic interests, feelings, emotions, and other outlooks on life which are the same in both men and women.

Mrs. Pinchot held good has been done by individual groups of women just as it has been accomplished by groups of men, but maintained it is not a matter of sex which has been responsible for success, but the fact that their work was in a field for which they were well trained.

Ethiopian Emperor Honors United States Minister



"Nomias"

ADDISON E. SOUTHARD, WITH NATIVE FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS LAKE NAMED AFTER HIM

Glowing Tribute Is Paid by the Ruler of Abyssinia to the Envoy for His Work in Developing Good Relations Between the Two Countries.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—The Emperor has ordered that a newly discovered crater lake in the northern Province of Gojam be named Lake Southard, in honor of Mr. Addison E. Southard of Kentucky, American Minister to Ethiopia (Abyssinia). The first foreigners known ever to have visited Lake Southard were a surveying party from New York, headed by Maj. L. B. Roberts of Kansas City, who discovered the lake while engaged upon preliminary surveys in connection with the Lake Tsana project for regulation of the flow of water in the Blue Nile and construction of a road to the northern frontier.

In ordering that the lake be named after Mr. Southard, Emperor Haile Selassie referred to their long personal friendship and paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Mr. Southard in developing the present friendly relations between the United States and Ethiopia.

PRIDE OF RACE PERIL TO YOUTH, Y. M. C. A. TOLD

World Assembly in Toronto Stresses Need of Campaign for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 31—Tendency toward "excessive nationalism and racial superiority" was one of the difficulties experienced in meetings of the first world Y. M. C. A. assembly here, according to J. E. Sproule, of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States.

Giving a survey of the work of all the groups, he admitted that there had been some perplexity as to how best to meet some of their present problems. It was felt, he said, that "the whole area of economic youth needs to be brought to Christian thinking." As aids to this goal they must strive for more culture through study of the arts and literature, for a saner and more wholesome adjustment of the interrelationship of the sexes and of family life.

He also stressed the need of exercise and play and of the association wielding a greater influence in community athletics and he recognized the necessity of closer communication along every line. With the unity that comes from having a common faith, they would continue to strive and study, with every confidence of attaining the fruit of their labors.

Some of the results of the international group discussions during the week of the assembly were given last night by seven young representatives of their respective countries, each speaking in his own language. G. Beelaerts of Holland considered that the greatest result was the understanding obtained of the point of view of other countries, so that each could assist the rest in solving their peculiar problems. Charles Hogarth of the United States referred to the inspiring thought of delegates from 45 nations returning to put into practice the decision of the assembly and of working for world peace and disarmament.

It had been stressed among the groups that the building of armaments made for the war was inhuman and that every effort must be made to find some more effective method for insuring world peace.

F. Adona of the Philippines urged that the association should endeavor to extend its influence outside the membership as well as within, and consider the whole world as its parish.

Simultaneously with this gathering the third world's assembly of Y. M. C. A. workers with boys was in session. Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, president of the world conference, declared that leadership demanded humility, courage, strength and the ability to organize. He cautioned against the tendency to "rest on your oars," and pointed the need of stimulating an unselfish ambition in youth to excel.

"In a life devoted largely to serving youth of many nations and races," declared Dr. Mott, "I have learned to have confidence in youth, especially when heavy responsibilities have been committed to them. In all these 40 and more years, I have never regretted thus trusting youth. They rise to unexpected heights when trusted."

HARD TIMES CALLED RESULT OF TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDOSTA, Ga.—The "present serious unemployment situation is a by-product of the inelasticity of the tariff policies of the United States," Senator Walter F. George (D.), of Georgia, told the members of the Rail and Express Employes' Association here.

Unless a change comes about quickly in the policies as to the American tariff, "the idle millions of capital in the United States will continue to go into other countries and its working power be lost to our people." That he has urged on President Hoover the wisdom of making changes in a limited number of items which the senator believes will "relieve the tension and cause other nations to withdraw their hurtful retaliatory tariffs," and that he hopes the President will agree to do this, Senator George further stated is the key to improving the farmer's present situation, Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University said at the same session. The number of acres in cultivation must be reduced, but greater yield per acre must be obtained to enable the farmer to meet the high cost of distribution and labor, he said. Dr. Warren predicted that the total production in the United States would decline, while the yield per acre must be increased.

In order to do this, he continued, the farmer must work only high-yielding land, putting low-yielding land into pasture or woodlot. Efficient use of labor upon farms of larger area is necessary to lower cost of production, he said.

TREE PLANTING HELD BEST USE OF POOR LANDS

Good of Unprofitable Farm Areas Discussed at Rural Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 1—When once an area of land is clearly determined to be too poor for profitable agricultural use, it should be transferred to Government ownership and planted as far as feasible to trees, Dr. C. E. Ladd of the New York Conservation Commission said at the concluding session of the Institute of Rural Affairs here yesterday.

There is every possibility, Dr. Ladd said, that large areas, if planted to forest, may ultimately support as many families as the same area is supporting under present farming conditions.

Speaking of the long period of land development through which the United States has gone, he said that there is no doubt now that the policy of the Government to subdivide public lands into farms and to stimulate farm development went much too far, and many areas were cultivated which never should have been farmed.

"To take marginal lands out of private ownership," he said, "and transfer them to public ownership under an intelligent management gives an opportunity to change the whole procedure from one of destruction to one of constructive developments. These are potential natural resources of the State. Under proper management they may become more and more valuable to the State."

High output per hour of labor

Dr. Frank Says Capitalism Is Facing Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1—Representatives of employer and worker groups met Friday night in the opening of a labor institute on "economic planning" at the University of Wisconsin. The sessions were planned as a feature of the annual summer school for workers in industry.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University, sounded a note of optimism while Senator Thomas Duncan, executive secretary to Gov. Philip La Follette, who is on a vacation trip to Nova Scotia, presented a less-hopeful side of the national outlook.

A crisis, said Dr. Frank, has overtaken Capitalism which is challenged by Communism from without and threatened with collapse from within. Welfare of the worker is a by-product of Capitalism and the main objective of Communism, he added, with a warning that Capitalism must reverse its attitude if it is to survive.

There are signs, Dr. Frank asserted, that Capitalism already is doing this, realizing that mass production demands mass consumption if there are to be profits, and that shorter hours of work and higher wages are a rational means of producing more consumers.

He predicted that Capitalism will be able to do what Communism has dreamed of doing and still leave to mankind the individual hope of achievement and reward.

Senator Duncan indicated belief that the appropriation of some $5,000,000,000 by the Government to "prime" industry, as advocated by certain publicists, might help in the present national economic situation. He held, however, that experiments in economic planning undertaken hitherto by other nations have been failures and that no adequate planning program for America can be possible without a thorough overhauling of its Government.

BRAZIL AIDS FOREIGN LABOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 1 (By U. P.)—Foreigners working in Brazil for a period of 10 years or more will be considered Brazilians in so far as the recent law which provides that two-thirds the staff of any concern must be native born is concerned, Provisional President Vargas ruled yesterday. The ruling was made in order to avoid working a hardship on the thousands of Portuguese laborers in this country.

Old-Fashioned Home Done Over To Meet Needs of Modern Day

National Contest to Bring Beauty and Efficiency Into the American Household Develops Many Ideas Which Win Prizes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—How they set up housekeeping years ago with only a cut glass bowl and an almanac but now have a well-furnished home, was just one of the 15,000 intimate side-lights on American home life reflected in the nation-wide Home Style-ing Contest conducted by the National Home Furnishing Program with headquarters here.

Other home makers entering the contest confided their secret ambitions in home making in the letters which accompanied the floor plans required for entry. Each contestant had to submit floor plans of a room in her present home and, in addition, other floor plans of the same room as she would like to see it revamped.

Cash prizes ranging from $1000 to $5 were awarded to 224 entrants whose plans revealed the best taste in color harmony and grouping, while the highest 24 in addition to cash will be given a tour of famous American homes extending from coast to coast.

The attempts at refurnishing planned by the contestants showed knowledge of interior decoration technique, according to the judges. The old taupe velour davenport bowed in many cases to the incoming tapestry-covered one of shorter length, or chintz-covered sofa. Gaudy flowered carpets were replaced by mellow-toned hooked rugs. Heavy circular dining tables were discarded for the graceful extension type.

"Dedicated to the emancipation of women from the drudgeries of an old-fashioned kitchen" appeared on the frontispiece of one set of plans which told how to transform the dingy cooking quarters to vivid colored pots and pans on a background of labor-saving equipment. Attics were restored to usefulness, dining rooms were rearranged, bedrooms done over for the growing daughter, and dens furnished for the active son.

Starting from Chicago the party of 24 winners of the contest will have an opportunity to see how others have styled the interiors of their rooms. In New England they will visit the Coolidge home at Northampton, Mass., and homes of well-known poets and writers. Roosevelt's home at Sagamore Hill will be the object of their stop in Oyster Bay. After paying their respects to the William Penn House in Philadelphia, they will proceed to admire the homelike touches given by Martha Washington to Mount Vernon.

At Monticello, in Virginia, they will witness the architectural skill of the writer of the Declaration of Independence, and in Nashville, Tenn., they will call at "The Hermitage," Andrew Jackson's retreat. Homes of French influence will attract the party's attention in New Orleans and, on the Pacific coast, the homes of the movie stars, Mary Pickford and Harold Lloyd, will be visited. Back again in Illinois, they will see Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield.

The determination of many thousands including grandmothers, widows, wives, girls, boys and men, in all classes of life to have a well-furnished home was the encouraging disclosure in this contest, it was stated by one of the judges.

"The contest revealed to the judges," said Mr. Bernard C. Jakway, merchandising director of the National Home Furnishings Program and one of the judges, "that women have been studying and reading, for they did not get their knowledge of furnishing a home out of thin air. The contest showed a remarkable increase in general knowledge of the home furnishing art as compared with the situation 25 years ago."

Carolina to Mark Hewes' Birthplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Under an appropriation provided by the last Congress, a marker is to be erected at Edenton to the memory of Mr. Joseph Hewes, one of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence for North Carolina, who was the first Secretary of the American Navy.

Mr. Hewes was a successful merchant at Edenton, where he had moved in 1756 from Philadelphia. He was born in 1730, on a farm near Kinston, N. J., and was educated at Princeton.

Following his removal to North Carolina, he took an active rôle in industrial, social and political affairs. He, with Mr. William Hooper and Mr. John Penn, represented North Carolina at the second Continental Congress, and signed his name to the Declaration of Independence. It was he who presented to the Congress the famous Halifax Resolution, the first of its kind in America, passed by the North Carolina Provincial Congress on April 12, 1776, instructing its delegates to "concur" in a movement for independence from Great Britain.

EUPHRATES BRIDGE COMPLETED IN IRAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—The first permanent bridge across the Euphrates has been completed by French engineers at Dair az-Zor. Although it is constructed only for single way traffic it is expected to be adequate for the next 20 years.

Good progress is also being made on the bridge across the Euphrates at Fallujah. The Tigris still remains unbridged throughout its great length of about 1150 miles.

HIGhlands 2800
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 Allerton Street, BOSTON

THE TREDENNICK-BILLINGS CO.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
10 High Street, Boston, Mass.

CONRAD & CO., Inc., Boston
(Harry E. Davidson & Son, Architects)

There is no other building in the world like this

HOUGHTON'S
Tremont Street at Beacon
BOSTON
HOUGHTON & DUTTON COMPANY
Lockhart Mill End Sale
Begins Monday!

We've checked and compared every value in this sale and we honestly believe that even in our previous 45 Lockhart sales we have never been able to offer so many extraordinary savings. Truly these are the bargain days of a lifetime. It may be 15 or 20 years before you will find such low prices again. Why not buy the things you need and want right now when you can get so much more for your money?

You'll Have to Come In to Discover the Big Values . . Only a Few Are Listed Here!

"Houghton's Special" Bleached Sheets, Each 59c
$125. American Oriental Rugs, $69
$11.98 Swaying Divans, $8.98
$39. "Belding Hall" Refrigerators, $19.98
$35. Axminster or Velvet Rugs with Cushion Pad, $25
$6.50 Black or Brown Fabrikoid Week End Cases, $3.98
$8.50 All Wool Plaid Blankets, pair $4.99
$7. Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oil, 5 Gallons $2.85
$4.98 3-Candle Lamps With Shades, $2.49
$10.50 Colored Metal Utility Closets, $6.39
$15. 94-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets, $9.98
Larger Women's New Silk Dresses, $6.
8-Piece Walnut Veneer Dining Sets, $69.
$129. 100% Mohair Living Room Sets, $79.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.
81 Arlington Street, Boston
announces an unprecedented
RE-VALUATION SALE
including every item in stock
at the most drastic reductions on record

No previous sale that we have ever held has combined conditions so favorable to the purchaser. The greater part of the merchandise was obtained by us at the lowest prices in 16 years and from these inordinately low levels reductions have been taken which, due to operating changes we are putting into effect, are the most sweeping and drastic in the history of this business. The resulting values are in many cases unparalleled — phenomenal

NEVER BEFORE,
probably NEVER AGAIN
Such QUALITY at Such LOW PRICES
with Paine sponsorship, variety and service as always

Distributed payments
Decorator Counsel
Free Delivery to any New England point

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Eliminating Some Broadcasters

Chicago Ruling Backs Up 'Firm Hand' Attitude

By MARTIN CODEL

ARMED with the legal authority it has awaited four years, the Federal Radio Commission plans to inaugurate a mailed fist policy in its dealings with broadcasting stations this coming fall.

Sharp reduction in the number of stations, to alleviate the congestion in the broadcast spectrum, will be the objective of the campaign. The commission is likely to begin the pruning operations shortly after it convenes in September. The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, upholding the Government's contention that broadcasting stations have no vested property rights to the channels assigned them, the commission feels, gives it ample legal ground upon which to justify the projected station curtailment.

The overcrowded condition in the broadcast band is admittedly the biggest problem in broadcasting. Engineers called in by the commission at technical conferences repeatedly have said that the only way general improvement can be accomplished is by an arbitrary reduction in the number of stations, to bring about less duplication of assignments on the same channel, and greater geographical separation between stations, both essential factors in the curtailment of interference.

On the 90 wavelengths available to the United States there are about 610 stations, all of which, of course, do not operate at the same time. And of these 90 channels a dozen are shared with Canada. The inevitable result has been a hopeless muddle on most of the so-called "regional" and "local" channels. On the 40 exclusive wavelengths, with only one high-powered station operating during evening hours, the reception has been clear and unmarred, true to the predictions of engineers.

Past Procedure Basis

Up to this time, however, the commission has been most cautious in its dealings with stations, removing from the air only those stations whose offenses have been intolerable, and when it was clear that the courts would sustain its actions. So long as doubt existed as to whether stations possessed vested rights to their channels, because of their capital investments, the commission felt it could not attempt an arbitrary reduction in the station roster, even though the Radio Act of 1927 seemed to give it that power.

Col. Thad H. Brown, general counsel for the commission, is authority for the statement that the commission will wield a "firmer hand" in its control of broadcasting as a result of the court's ruling. The decision, in the case of Station WMBB-WOK, of Chicago, which was deleted by the commission in 1928 to reduce interference, sustained a previous opinion in the same year by Judge J. H Wilkerson, of the Chicago Federal District Court.

The decision, said Colonel Brown, "lends a greater sense of security to the commission's future actions, and confirms the view that has been held by the legal division of the commission since the enactment of the law. It strengthens the commission's position in its efforts to improve broadcasting by eliminating inferior stations," he declared.

How severe the commission's action will be cannot be foretold. It has learned from the courts that hearings must be held on issues "clearly defined" before it can take a station off the air, or reduce its facilities. Therefore, it is to be expected that general hearings will be held, and that any reallocation, if that course is decided upon, will be brought about gradually, to avoid an upheaval such as was occasioned in 1928, when the assignments of nearly all stations were changed almost overnight.

WMBB-WOK Appeal Possible

In the WMBB-WOK case there yet may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final adjudication. The decision of the lower court, however, was so sweeping that lawyers believe such an attempt would be futile for the American Bond & Mortgage Company, which owned the former 5000-watt Chicago stations. This company claimed that the commission's action was unconstitutional, in that its property, in the nature of station facilities, investment and good will, had been destroyed without compensation and due process of law.

The court, however, in its opinion, would not countenance this contention. "We are well satified," said the court, "that there is a vital difference between the rights of one whose property (in coal land, such as was considered in Pennsylvania Coal Company v. Mahon, 260 U. S. 393) is confiscated by judicial decree and the rights of one to the use of the air, which right is dependent upon a government permit limited both as to extent and time. The former is vested. The latter is permissive."

Congress has heaped criticism upon the commission for its failure to reduce the number of stations and improve reception. Individual members instrumental in the drafting of the radio law have insisted that the commission always has had this authority, but that agency has been hesitant because of the pending litigation.

Only a few months ago the Supreme Court considered the facts in this same case involving Station WMBB-WOK, along with those involved in the case brought by Station WCRW, at Chicago, which the commission reduced in power in 1928 as a means of curbing interference. The questions as to property rights and the constitutionality of the radio law were certified to the Supreme Court by the Chicago Circuit Court, but the nation's highest tribunal refused to pass on them after hearing oral arguments. The new decision in the Circuit Court results from the remanding of the questions.

When the commission assumed control of broadcasting in 1927, under the Radio Act of that year which created it, there were some 735 stations on the air, and broadcasting was in a chaotic state. By various consolidations, deletions and natural demises of stations unable to stand the financial stress, the number was reduced to about 635, and it has been somewhere in that neighborhood ever since.

Three First Deletions

One of the first questions to come before the commission will be the deletion of three stations—two in New Jersey and one in St. Louis—recommended in reports just submitted by Examiner Elmer W. Pratt. This young man, who was the first member of the commission's legal staff, has shown remarkable courage in his reports and recommendations to the commission after presiding at hearings involving every conceivable type of radio application.

Mr. Pratt recommends that Station WNJ, at Newark, and WKBO at Jersey City, be removed from the air, to make way for Station WHOM, at Jersey City, on the ground that the latter station is better qualified to serve the public. Together with Station WBMS at Hackensack, N. J., these stations divide time four ways on the 1450-kilocycle channel, each with 250 watts power. The latter station, under the recommendation, would retain its one-fourth time.

"The time division requirement between the stations involved in this case," said Mr. Pratt, "is an expedient resulting from the existence of an excess number of stations at the time the Federal Radio Commission was established. Such time division is a handicap to the stations involved financially and from the operating standpoint, and accordingly limits the maximum service to the listening public.

"In the opinion of the examiner, under such circumstances, public interest, convenience and necessity would be served by a consolidation of assignments in a progressive, well-managed and adequately financed station such as WHOM, through the elimination of stations which do not meet standards of good broadcasting, such as Stations WNJ and WKBO."

In the St. Louis case Mr. Pratt recommended that Station WIL, a commercial station, be given the time of Station KFWF operated by the St. Louis Truth Center, and which the examiner held is used primarily for the dissemination of the views of certain religious teachers.

"This, in the examiner's opinion," he informed the commission, "results in the devotion of public facilities to private use, and, in view of the limited facilities available for broadcasting purposes, is contrary to a sound application of the standard of public interest, convenience or necessity."

Lombardo's Arrangements

The distinctive orchestrations used by Guy Lombardo are the result of coöperation between all the members of his orchestra. When a number has been selected for use a "scratch arrangement" is made up. Working with this, the number is rehearsed for one day while the different musicians propose variations with which they experiment. Thus the final orchestration is the work of the band as a whole—a plan which bears some resemblance to that which is responsible for many of the Hungarian rhapsodies.

New Marine Clocks

A new type of clock has just been developed by the Radiomarine Corporation of America in order to aid marine radio operators in sending out the signals of exactly four seconds duration which are required to operate automatic receiving devices on ships within range. A large second hand passing over colored areas on the clock's face makes it an easy matter for minutes to be subdivided into these four-second intervals. Another colored section of the face marks off three minutes following the quarter hour and three minutes following the three-quarter hour. This serves to remind operators that they are required by law to devote these stated intervals of time to listening on the 600-meter wave length for possible emergency calls.

Kolster Revival

Mackay of Communication Fame to Make Sets

ANOTHER big communications concern has entered the broadcast receiving-set manufacturing field. Rather quietly and unobtrusively, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, a unit of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and the only major competitor of Radio Corporation of America in the radio communications field, has acquired controlling interest in Kolster Radio Corporation, including the control of the Federal Telegraph Company of California.

Mackay thus enters into competition in another branch of radio with R. C. A. and other set makers, for the plan is to revive the bankrupt Kolster concern and take over its trade-marks, patents and manufacturing facilities to market a new line of radios for the home. Franklin Hutchinson will be president of the new Kolster Radio, Inc., and it is probable that Dr. Frederick Kolster, eminent radio inventor and former radio chief of the United States Bureau of Standards, will continue as its chief engineer.

According to the announcement by Clarence H. Mackay, president of Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, the acquisition of Kolster and Federal assures Mackay Radio of an independent, patent-free position in the United States for both radio set manufacturing and for the development and exploitation of point-to-point and international radiotelegraphy. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, invalidating the basic Langmuir high vacuum patent on radio tubes, was said to strengthen the position of Mackay and its affiliated companies.

The I. T. & T., which becomes the real overlord of Kolster and Federal, as it is of Mackay Radio, now finds itself in nearly all the fields of radio endeavor that Radio Corporation of America pursues, in addition to its widespread foreign telephone operations. It is not, however, very deeply in the broadcasting field. Whereas the R. C. A. owns 100 per cent of the National Broadcasting Company, which manages or controls a half dozen large radio stations, I. T. & T. owns only CMC of the Cuban Telephone Company at Havana, although it may have some indirect interests in broadcasting in the other Latin-American, European and Asiatic countries in which it has telephone, radiotelegraph or manufacturing operations.

HELLO, THERE! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

The New Type Sport Plane Encourages the Friendly Greeting as One Ship Passes Another. This Is the Buhl Bull Pup Type, Which Has Become Very Popular.

A Choice of Three Wings

A Bull Pup With Three Landing Speeds

OF THE many single-place airplanes of the light-plane class offered during the last year, one of the smoothest is the Buhl Bull Pup, which has been built from the design of Etienne Dormoy.

In its class, the Bull Pup was the first to have an all-metal monocoque fuselage. In monocoque construction the fuselage is put together with sheets of metal (in the case of this plane, of duralumin), which bear the full strength of the load as opposed to the metal or wood frame covered with fabric type. It is especially interesting to note that this fuselage is made in three sections, so that in case of accident or deterioration a new section can be bought instead of putting in a complete new fuselage. The fin is a part of the fuselage. The rudder, the stabilizer and the elevator are built of steel tubing and covered with fabric.

The pilot's cockpit is above the wing. This is a disadvantage when flying through storms, and it seems strange that a larger windshield, at least, has not been added for greater protection for the pilot. The advantage which is gained from the excellent visibility, made possible by this arrangement, more than compensates for this disadvantage, however. One of the main objections to many old airplane designs has been that the pilot could not see clearly either forward or on either side.

The wings are of wood construction covered with fabric. An exceedingly novel feature of this ship is that three sizes of wings may be ordered to suit the preferences of individual flyers. And with each size the same fuselage, tail surfaces and landing gear are used. The large, or primary wing, having a span of 32 feet, is offered for the pilot who has recently learned to fly and who desires the lowest possible landing speed. The intermediate wing, with a span of 30 feet, is for the flyer who can stand a higher landing speed. And the small wing, of which the span is 27 feet, is for the advanced pilot who is interested in the fastest possible cruising and top speeds and to whom a higher landing speed would not be a major objection.

A three-cylinder Szekeley engine, giving 45 horsepower, is installed in the ship. With this motor, and the primary wing, a cruising speed of 75 miles per hour can be maintained, while the landing speed is 28 miles per hour, and the top speed 85 miles per hour. If the intermediate wing be used, the cruising speed is increased only a mile or so per hour, but the top speed goes up to 98 miles per hour and the landing speed is 32 miles per hour. With the small, or advanced wing, a cruising speed of 85 miles per hour is claimed, the landing speed is 36 miles per hour, and the ship will make a high speed of about 105 miles per hour. The rate of climb is about 800 feet per minute. When equipped with the primary wing the plane has a service ceiling of 14,500 feet. But when using the intermediate wing, the service ceiling drops to 14,000 feet, and with the advanced wing the service ceiling would be only 12,000 feet.

From these figures it is evident that there will be a much greater sale for the large and small wings than there will be for the intermediate wing, for there is not a sufficiently large gap between the two extreme speeds for the average owner to bother with the intermediate wing. It might be advisable for students, however, who are practicing landing preparatory to taking the examinations for their private flying licenses, to use all three wings in their early solo flights.

The cruising range of this plane, as of most ships in this class, is only about 250 miles, and although provisions have been made for all kinds of weather and terrain (skis or pontoons can be added to the ship in place of the conventional landing gear) it will be seen that this plane is not meant for transcontinental or long-distance flying, or for racing. It is for the private owner, who is flying for sport, who wants to fly alone, and who does not demand high cruising speeds. This owner wants a ship which is easy to fly and maneuver and which is reasonably safe. The Bull Pup will satisfy the skeptical buyer in one particular, at least, for it is one of the few light planes which have obtained the approved type certificate of the Department of Commerce.

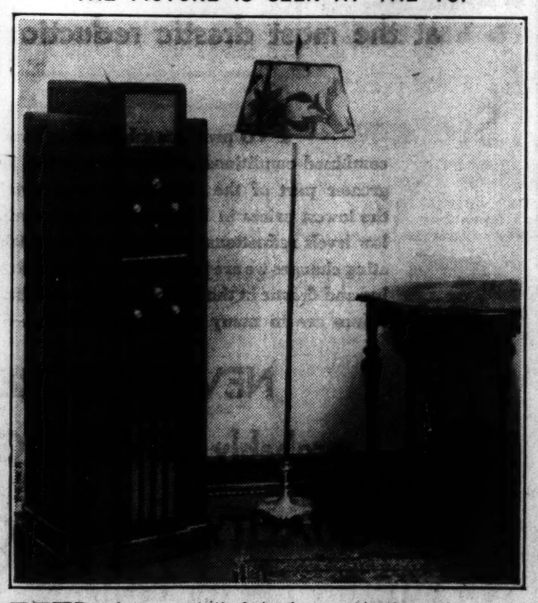
Blind Offer Programs

Pennsylvania Association Invites Comments

Artists from the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind will present the second in a series of radio programs on Monday evening, Aug. 3, at 6 o'clock. The programs are being broadcast through stations KDKA and W8XK. Appearing as the "Microphone Melody Makers," these artists will offer piano solos, violin and cornet numbers, double piano arrangements, vocal selections, humorous monologues and impersonations.

The Pennsylvania Association hopes to make a worth-while place for the blind in the radio field. In order to develop this work they are especially interested in receiving comments on these programs, together with requests from listeners.

THE PICTURE IS SEEN AT THE TOP



HERE we have an artistic design in a combination radio and television receiver for home use. Of course, it is really two receivers in one cabinet. The upper one is for the television wavelength and the lower one for the broadcast wavelength with sound. The small opening on the top is an eight-inch square of ground glass on which is projected the television picture, while the grilled panel at the bottom covers the loudspeaker.

This is the new model of the Western Television Corporation, and it shows how artistic a television receiver can be. With television coming out of the peephole stage and into the screen-projection era, this newest infant can be said to have turned the corner. Better detail, better light sources, and better broadcasting will all follow in short order. In the meantime this set shows what can be done in television-receiver design, based on projected pictures.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceorians. Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians. Will Dodge, director.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 Bostonians. Will Dodge, director.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Mildred Hunt, soprano; Robert Simmons, tenor; Arcadie Birkenholz; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

WEZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ recital.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:30 Sport review; temperature.
6:38 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 National High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Ciara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Duci Kerekjarto, violinist.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: Skit.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art with Horace Heidt's Californians.
6:00 Edward Jordan, request program. "The World in Review."
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Philco Dance Orchestra; "Old Stager."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Hernandez Brothers.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; Leon Bloom's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "The New Magdalen."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one-man show.
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:00 "Country Club Playboys."
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston ($30kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 Variety Three.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 2

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans; marimba band.
3:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Special Concert, Walter Damrosch.
7:00 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass"; soloists; orchestra.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jeanne Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Fossett, violinist.
9:15 NBC, Russian Singers.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—NBC, Tales of the Emerald Isle.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
3:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Mario Cozzi and Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Radio Guild Players.
7:30 Studio musical program.
7:15 Penia Tango Troubadours.
7:30 Philippine Echoes.
8:00 NBC, Sinfonietta.
8:30 NBC, Nina Pattin, Mixed Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Rise Up Man Down."
9:30 NBC, Impressions.
9:00 NBC, Hoe Mugger Harmonica quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, direction Adolphe Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foley, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
6:00 Fox, Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloist.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
12:00 CBS, Hollywood Gardens Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Riverdale Country School Glee Club.
12:45 CBS, The Vagabonds
1:15 CBS, Vocal Art Trio.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony.
2:00 CBS, Esther Leaf at the organ.
2:30 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, The French Trio; violin, harp, piano.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale.
5:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Lum and Abner.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon.—CBS, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

IRAK PLANS TO MAKE EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—The Irak Government has decided to employ a committee of four educational specialists, under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry Smith Monroe, Dean of the Teachers' College at Columbia University, to study the present conditions of education in Irak and to prepare a new program which, in the Committee's opinion, would be consistent with the needs of the country.

It is understood that the salaries of the Committee will be paid not by the Irak Government, but by the International Training Institute, whose headquarters are in America.

Sight and Sound

Television as Supplemented to Present Type Radio

THAT television must supplement and in no way supplant sound broadcasting, is the theme of a statement just issued by D. E. Replogle, assistant to the president of the Jenkins Television Corporation, in connection with his organization's sales policy.

"Whatever antagonism to television may yet exist in some radio quarters is based on a gross misunderstanding of the application of the new art to home entertainment," states Mr. Replogle. "It is easy to understand why the radio industry should look with disfavor upon any revolutionary idea which might cause public confusion and hesitancy to buy. Television as it is now being developed, can in no wise be considered a competitor of sound broadcasting. Rather it is a very definite accessory or supplement which enhances the value and attractiveness of sound broadcasting many fold.

"Our experiments in television showmanship have proven conclusively that synchronized sound accompaniment is essential for genuine entertainment. The Jenkins New York City television station operates in conjunction with Station WGBS, a regular sound broadcasting station, for the synchronized sound channel. In this manner the home audience must tune in the WGBS signals by means of a standard radio receiver, as well as the picture signals from Station W2XCR by means of a television receiver with radiovisor. Thus the television and supplements the usual sound broadcasting.

"The public is pretty generally familiar with these facts/ No longer does the average family hesitate to buy a radio set because of some misunderstanding with regard to the early appearance of a radio set including the television feature. Television workers have continually stressed the thought that television, for a long time to come, must be considered as a distinct and separate equipment. Only when television technique approximates in pictorial perfection the wonderful acoustic performance of the modern radio receiver, will the combination sight-and-sound receiver become commonplace.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF AUGUST 3-9

MONDAY, AUG. 3

7-7:15—Ames 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.
7-7:30—Lure of the Tropics. Latin-American music. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KGO, San Francisco.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS, to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Sooneyland Sketch; "Trial of John Peter Zenger." NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo.
8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.
8:30-9—Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra; Ines Quinn, soprano. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WLIT, Philadelphia.
8-8:30—Marimba Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. "Third Anniversary." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10-10:30—Gold Medal Express. Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Arabesque sketch. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company. Minstrels. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KRLD, Dallas, Texas.
7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hoppis, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish program. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Death Valley Days. "San Francisquito Rancho." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Corer's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5

7-7:15—Adrian O'Brien, tenor. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Gypsy Trail. Gypsy orchestra and soloist. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
8-8:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
8:30-9—Mozart Program from Salzburg, Austria. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
9:30-10—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
10:15-10:30—Twenty Fingers of Harmony. Classical piano duo. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10:30-11—Howard Orchestra; soloists. CBS to WCAU, Philadelphia, Penna.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
7:45-8—The Trials of the Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.
8-8:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; soloists; piano duo. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:45-10—Whispering Jack Smith. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Palm Beach soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbird Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program, Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
10:30-11—"Poet's Gold." Poetry reading and music. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8

7-7:15—Lee Morse, Crooner. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra. Dinner music, CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital. Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8-8:30—Salon Singers. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8-8:30—Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9—Over the Heather With Sandy MacFarlane. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Silver Flute. Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:15—Hernandez Brothers, Instrumental Trio, Spanish trio. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra. Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—National High School Orchestra. From outdoor auditorium of summer camp at Interlochen, Mich. Wagner, Brahms and Liszt. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
9:30-10—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor. Strauss program. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar. George Jessel; soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9:30-10—Domino Orchestra; Vocal Trio. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—"Cuckoo" Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:45—Hank Simmons Show Boat. "A Family Affair." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—Kremlin Art Quintet. Russian male voices. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9

1-2—Pop Concert from Cleveland, Concert orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
1:30-2—Columbia Little Symphony Orchestra; Barbara Maurel, contralto. CBS transcontinental.
2-2:30—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS transcontinental.
2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo Max Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—Gypsy Trail. Gypsy orchestra and soloist. CBS transcontinental.
2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
3:30-4—Mozart Program from Salzburg, Austria. CBS transcontinental.
4-5—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
6:15-6:30—Twenty Fingers of Harmony. Classical piano duo. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
6:30-7—Howard Orchestra; soloists. CBS to WCAU, Philadelphia, Penna.
7-7:15—"The World's Business." Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS, transcontinental.
7:30—"Through the Opera Glass." Soloists and concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
7:30-8—Theatrical Scrapbook. "Lotta Crabtree." NBC—WJZ chain to WFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-8:15—Kazan Jetlick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8-8—Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.
8:15-8:30—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—"Blow the Man Down." Sea songs. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Harbor Lights." Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—Russian Singers. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Brahms' Second Symphony in D. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—Goldman Band Concert. NBC WEAF Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Symphony Orchestra directed by Adolphe Dumont. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City.
10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
11-11:30—Continental String Quartet. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-12:30—"Voice of St. Louis." Max Steindel Ensemble. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-12—South Sea Islanders, Hawaiian ensemble. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.

Aerial "Ferris Wheel"

Autogiros to Exhibit Strange Formations

"Ferris Wheel" and "Merry-go-round" formations will be included in the exhibition to be given by a dozen autogiros during the National Air Races meet at the Cleveland Airport, Aug. 29 to Sept. 7, this year. According to James G. Ray, vice-president of the Autogiro Company of America, the machines will display many other of their unusual possibilities.

If wind velocities are suitable, the "Flying Windmills" will play leap-frog, follow-the-leader, and do trick turns. They will also demonstrate the quick take-offs and "dead stick" landings which they make possible. They are scheduled to perform every day.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
On the Beach and Boardwalk
Reduced Rates American or European Plans
1000 Rooms Bathing from Hotel Garage
Write for folder and rates, or telephone 4-0141
Leeds and Lippincott Company

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins AUG. 10

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4313
BOSTON, MASS.

GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME · BUILDING

How to Make a Bog Garden

Where One May Raise Marsh-Loving Flowers

By VERA EDWARDS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BOG garden can give a lot of pleasure to any garden enthusiast, whether it is the main feature on the tiny lot where but few other flowers grow, or intimately associated with garden waters and rocks in spacious quarters.

Especially desirable is the bog in connection with the informal pool. The plants that are happy in the made bog associate congenially with water lilies, floating hyacinths and other aquatics. If there is no pool, but a rock garden, the bog will be effective at the foot of, or somewhere in the lower recesses of, the rock work, a happy surprise for visitors to come upon in their pilgrimages, an all-the-time enjoyment for the owner. For the very small lot the bog is, in the writer's opinion, the most charming of all wee gardens; the little tucked-in spot with its cool marsh-suggesting blossoms, reeds and ferns, is always lovely and refreshing.

Construction

"A piece of wet spongy earth consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter," the dictionary's definition of a bog, suggests the conditions one must produce to have a successful made bog. The achievement is quite simple. If one is so fortunate as to have the assistance of nature in the way of a natural stream running through or near the grounds, practically all that is left to do is to excavate as large a space as desired for the bog to a depth of two feet and fill up the excavation with proper mixture. The following is recommended: one part rich leaf mold and sand, half and half, and two parts of fibrous peat, the whole generously intermixed with small pieces of chipped stone. Then just enough of the stream's water should be diverted so that it will run continuously into the bog and maintain constantly a thoroughly sodden condition, not flooded or submerged. Since the stream supplies a continual water supply, no artificial water retaining measures need be supplied.

Further to contribute to the natural aspect, here and there the materials may be heaped up in little mounds and in them inserted pieces of broken rocks so that they will protrude jaggedly above the level of the bog. The plants when growing and blooming will be picturesquely enhanced by the arrangement. Some of them will thrive better, too, having a preference for high stony seats, while others prefer resting their feet and legs deep in the quag.

More often the advantage of a natural flowing stream is not at hand, and it becomes necessary to excavate, and provide a watertight receptacle or some method of treating the soil, rendering it sufficiently retentive to hold water. Where natural blue clay is available, a good method is to smooth and tamp firmly the bottom sides of the excavation the same as for a pool, then line the whole with a 6-inch layer of puddled blue clay. The clay is brought into semisolid cement-like mass by wetting it gradually and pounding it with a wooden maul. This mixture, then, can readily be applied to the inside of the excavation with a cement trowel or with the hands. In excavating the soil, dig a basin the size and shape wanted, removing the soil to a depth of about four feet and bring up the sides to an angle of 45 degrees.

Lacking blue clay, the soil can be removed, digging straight down into the ground and lining the bottom with a thin coating of concrete, mixture 3—1. This is satisfactory if the bog is given an occasional filling, not a flooding, of water. Fill, then, with the mixture of peat, leaf mold, sand and chipped stone.

Very small bogs that can be frequently moistened with a few buckets of water, or the hose, need have no inner moisture-retaining linings, the peat and sandstone acting as water retainers between waterings.

Bog Plants

The list of bog plants is a long one and merits much investigation. The few that are named and briefly described will add refreshing charm to any planting.

Of universal appeal are the orchids. The wild ones are commonly known as "lady slippers" and "moccasin flowers." Leave these alone to beautify their natural wild haunts, and secure plants from growers, in established pots. C. Spectabile is happy in the bog and very lovely in little colonies. It blooms in June, in the latitude of Indiana, its rose colored pouches and white sepals gracing stems more than 18 inches high. C. Acaulis offers dark purple pouches and white, greenish sepals. It blooms in May. Just as happy in the bog as the denizens of the wilds will be the two hardy orchids, E. Latifolia (having purplish-green flowers) and E. Palustris (having deep purple ones), on 12-inch stems, in July, when they are very welcome.

Two winsome blossoms that do well in the bog are Anemone rivularis and Androcase carnea; the former's small white flowers, purple antlered, are held aloft on two-foot stems; the latter is a dainty little alpine, rose-colored blossom with a yellow eye, in foliage of small pointed green leaves. The color sparkles gayly under the March, April and May sunshine.

Among the forget-me-nots, perhaps M. Palustris semperflorens is the finest for the bog. It is a profuse bloomer. The flower is a bit larger than the type; color, rich blue with yellow eye.

For brilliant yellow, the water buttercup Ranunculus aquatilis is a splendid choice. Its blossoms are clear pure yellow, formed like miniature chrysanthemums, ending the main stems and many laterals.

The primulas are lovely, especially the japonica in shades of crimson, and rosea, having pale green leaves and bright rosy carmin, yellow-centered flowers.

Trollius europæus with its deep bronzy foliage and pale-yellow flowers presents a rich beauty all its own.

For grassy effects, Acorus calamus and Acorus graminifolium fill the need. They are exceptionally ornamental. The straight and stately rushes supply accent. The golden-leaved rush Juncus effusus is lovely and for contrast Juncus spiralis with its interesting twisted leaves.

Ferns and irises form a picturesque border at the rear of the bog. The Siberian iris orientalis "Emperor," violet blue, and I. forresti, yellow, combine prettily with the Osmunda regalis (royal fern) and Lastrea thelypteris.

A few of the strictly water plants, like numphæa in variety, sagittaria gracilis and japonica are frequently used in bogs with successful and charming effects.

©K. Morrison

On a Small Farmhouse in Norfolk Is the Three-Storied Porch Shown at Left. Such a Porch on So Small a House Is Most Unusual. The Little Brick Porch of Semiclassic Design Repeats in Its Curved Gable the Outline of the Larger Gables at Both Ends of the House. It Should Be Suggestive to the Present-Day Architect. The Ancient Half-Timbered House, Now the Town Hall in Lavenham, Suffolk, Possesses the Two-Storied Porch at Right. Its Lines, Its Heavily Carved Corner Posts and Its Oriel Window Under the Gable Give It Exceptional Beauty.

Styles in Old English Porches

Might Be Adapted to New Houses

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN the owner of a Tudor or a Jacobean home in England refers to his "porch," travelers from the United States may be pardoned if they fail to grasp his meaning. Nothing resembling a porch in the American sense of the word can be detected on such houses. No large open veranda projects beyond the main building. No sun room with tempting wicker chairs and tables offers its cheery hospitality. But the approach to the entrance hall is through a structure which is built out beyond the house walls. This is what is meant by a "porch" in Great Britain.

On important houses these porches are so large that they amount to an additional wing. They are often beautiful in their proportions and ornamentation, with gabled roofs and arched doorways, sometimes surmounted by a coat of arms. On mansions it is usual for these structures to be two or even three stories high. But of course they dwindle to more modest dimensions on smaller houses.

If you are interested in tracing the origin of these picturesque porticos, you will not have far to seek. In almost any Old World village there is an ancient parish church. And almost all of these have porches. In churches these entrance vestibules are more apt to be open than inclosed. A couple of benches generally stand against the side walls for the comfort of those who linger before or after the services.

From Church Architecture

As the early dwellings were so largely influenced by ecclesiastical architecture, it is not surprising that Tudor and pre-Tudor homes adopted the porch. These entrances have a practical as well as an æsthetic value, particularly when they are open, like the brick porch shown in the accompanying illustrations. They afford a welcome shelter to the incoming guest in times of variable weather.

It is the simpler kinds of vestibule which are most frequently seen on farmhouses and cottages. Naturally they are built to harmonize with the architecture of the house. As the roofs are usually gabled, the porch will be gabled also. If ornate carving appears on the main structure, it will be emphasized on the porch.

An attractive type, which might well be copied in the United States when a Tudor reproduction home is required, is one of half-timbered construction. It is only one story high, and has a gabled front. The oak beams forming the two sides are set in at intervals and the spaces filled in with plaster. But this plaster filling is carried up only half the height. The upper part is left open between the oak uprights and this gives the pleasing impression of open windows.

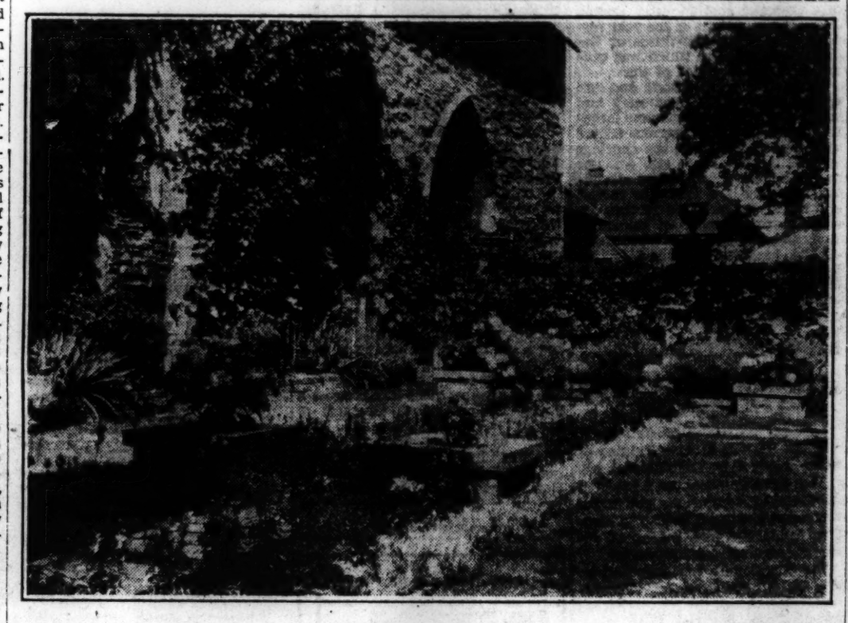
Three-Storied Porch

Undoubtedly porches of half-timbered construction are the most picturesque. They are found not only on half-timbered houses, but on houses of brick and stone as well. The three-storied porch pictured on this page is almost unique. It adorns a small farmhouse where several different building materials have been combined. The house walls are covered with plaster on which a traditional pattern has been traced. The steep-pitched roof is thatched, the chimneys are of ancient brick and the shallow roof overhanging the ground floor windows is of mellow tiles. Completing this fascinating medley is the porch, which is unusually large and elaborate for such a small dwelling. Another half-timbered feature almost similar projects from the back of the house.

Such a porch might easily be adapted to an American home built in the Tudor style, especially if approximately the same plan of interior were carried out. This farmhouse has a central hall with a large room to each side on each floor.

In a reproduction house the projection on the second floor could be adapted inside so as to form an alcove on the landing. This could be equipped with inviting low window seats and used as a place for sewing or for reading. The topmost projection could be made part of a bedroom, serving either as a closet or as a recess containing a writing desk.

The simpler types of these Tudor and Jacobean porches were copied by early settlers in New England. And in all probability these porches of pioneer days were gradually enlarged and adapted to the new climate and customs until they evolved into the large airy American veranda and sun room. Although there seems at first glance but little relation between the porches of old England and modern America, it may well be that the one is a descendant, at least indirectly, of the other.



K. Morrison

This Little Garden in Rye Has the Fourfold Interest of a Picturesque Background, an Excellent Design, a Well-Planned Masonry Layout and an Effective Color Scheme Executed in Tones of Pink, Mauve and White.

A Colorful Walled Garden

Special From Monitor Bureau

London

RYE attracts a great number of tourists each year, not only because of its hilltop position overlooking the Sussex salt marshes and the sea, its literary and historical associations, but also because of its delightful old houses. A stroll along its narrow streets and in its quiet squares discloses a fascinating medley of architectural styles and building materials. Glimpses into Old-World courtyards and walled gardens reveal still further aspects of loveliness.

One of the most alluring of these walled gardens lies behind an unpretentious little Georgian house. It has the advantage of a most unusual background. This is one side of an old monastery whose crumbling perpendicular windows have long been bricked up.

The site itself is irregular in shape—nearly 60 feet long and wider at one end than at the other. A fine shade tree stands close to the boundary wall at the narrow end of the inclosure. The position of this tree and the wider space at the other end of the site were decisive factors in the garden plan.

For the Path

Happily the tree, although near the wall, was centrally placed. So it was taken as a point of departure for the path which runs along the middle of the garden. It terminates in a tiny paved court which has been designed to fit the wider space at the far end.

The combined use of stone and brick in the ancient monastery wall has been repeated in the details of the masonry. The pathway is of paving stones. The two boundary walls at right angles to the old monastery are of brick. The one just behind the little square court is broken by three brick piers—two crowned by stone balls and the central one by a stone vase. These stone balls recur on the tiny dwarf piers that mark the entrance to the little court. Larger dwarf piers have been set up at the four corners of this court and a pair of them also stand to each side of the pathway halfway down its length.

Miniature Pool

The tops of these larger piers have been hollowed out and are used as flower pots for pink hydrangeas. Masses of lavender grow around the low wall, which contains a miniature pool lined with cement. These tones of pink and lavender are the keynote of the color scheme. They are accentuated by the triple rows of pink snapdragons lining the path and by the mauve of irises that grow in clumps in the raised bed along the base of the monastery wall. A touch of white is introduced by the outer rows of Mrs. Sinkins's pinks which fringe the pathway. In the cracks of the path itself sprays of Virginia stock have been allowed to shoot up at intervals. Their delicate shades repeat the threefold color combination.

The planting along the base of the monastery wall is less formal in character. However, it echoes the motif of pink, mauve and white by its tall pink hollyhocks, its pink carnations and valerian, its white madonna lilies and its mauve irises.

K. M.

A Midsummer Inventory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As you look about your garden these midsummer days, do you see spots that might be improved? It's a rare gardener who doesn't! This is the time to plan for spring work which will remedy the defects you now observe. More bloom here; a rearranging of color combinations there; heights that need changing about; and other important items that go into the making of a charming ensemble. Take your notebook into the garden and jot down such items for ready reference in the spring, for it will be difficult to locate the weak spots at that time.

Did you regret the lack of certain flowers this year? If so, bear in mind that seeds of spring and summer flowering biennials and perennials should be planted now for next year's crop of bloom. Foxglove, sweet William and columbine are usually thought of as perennials, but better results will be secured if they are treated as biennials—that is, a new crop started every other year. Then there are the true biennials, such as canterbury bells, chimney bellflower, hollyhock, lychnis, violas and pansies. These and such perennials as coreopsis lanceolata (which is so satisfactory and so easy to grow from seed), delphinium—white and the various shades of blue—lupins, Oriental poppies (be sure to try the new white variety) and the hardy candytuft should be started now in a semishaded place—one that is protected from heavy rains. Be sure to water freely, for the most precarious time in the career of a seedling is just after germination, and dry soil may prove too much for it.

A very satisfactory planting place is a shallow coldframe with the sash left on, but raised several inches all around. If laths are tacked across the frame at two-inch intervals, sunlight will be regulated to the proper amount and the moisture supply handled entirely by artificial watering. Under these conditions a high percentage of germination should result.

An excellent medium in which to sow seed at this time consists of equal parts of sand and peatmoss. There will be no weeds, no caking of soil, and watering is easily done.

Cuttings of such plants as hibiscus, jasmine, coleus and begonia should be started now—also rock cress and sedum. In a shaded bed of moist sand the rooting of such cuttings will be easily and successfully accomplished.

Care of Delphiniums

To Insure a Bounty of Bloom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT a little of the trouble which amateur gardeners have with delphiniums can be traced to the summer care given the plants. Anyone can germinate the seeds and grow the plants during their babyhood, but to carry them through to a gracious old age is quite another matter.

Spraying the plants with Bordeaux mixture about once a week during their vegetative period will go far toward preventing attacks of fungus troubles. After blight has once taken a firm hold on delphiniums, there is little to do except to cut out all affected parts and then spray the remaining foliage and stems, but weekly treatment before any trouble appears will usually do away with such drastic actions.

The factor of continuous, healthy growth in combating plant diseases is often overlooked by gardeners. As a matter of fact, it is one of the most important phases of plant culture and will do much toward keeping a plantation free of disease. To keep a delphinium plant in continuous growth, it is necessary that it have available fertility at all times and it must never suffer for lack of moisture. It is taken for granted that the soil was thoroughly enriched before the plants were put in their living quarters. Even so, as they approach the blooming period, they should have a top-dressing of bone meal or a well-balanced fertilizer for extra food. This may be repeated at intervals of two weeks through the balance of the growing season to induce subsequent bloomings and to prepare the plants for a vigorous career next year. Agricultural lime may not be a fertilizer but most delphinium growers hold the opinion that it puts the plants in better shape to hold their own. It is also thought to harden the flower stems, thus helping the plants to hold erect the great weight of blossoms. This brings to mind the factor of staking delphiniums while they are in bloom. No gardener likes the unsightliness of a lot of stakes in his garden, but it is often necessary in the case of highly fed plants of choice hybrids. The modern hybrid which has been bred to obtain length of flowering stem (we read of six-foot stems of flowers in English exhibitions) nearly always needs support of some kind, especially if they are planted in a windy position. A stout stake painted light green with the plant tied to it with inconspicuous green raffia will seldom be noticed and may save many a valuable spike of flowers.

Garden Information

There is so much good free material available these days for garden lovers. The national and state governments provide bulletins of every kind and the catalogues, put out by flower and seed firms, are brimful of interesting and helpful information. Many people mean to send for this and that which interests them but fail to get it done. I was this kind of a person myself until I found out that the secret of getting a bulletin or a catalogue was to send for it at once, not to intend to do so sometime.

To facilitate sending for things I wanted I keep a supply of post cards and stamped envelopes on my desk. It is now the work of but a few moments to send for the thing I want at the time it attracts my attention. I keep this supply of post cards, stamps and envelopes replenished as faithfully as I do the articles on the pantry shelf and I now get the information which I used to wish I had.

Bouquets need not be limited to the home garden, for the fields are replete most of the year with the finest of complements to your flower bowl. Did you ever try delphinium and Queen Anne's lace? And white daisies from the pasture are just what those little pink old-fashioned roses are waiting for.

Roses and peach bells, those tall, white brides of the dusk time, are bridelike or pink roses and blue canterbury bells.

Quality Bulbs

Our 1931 Bulb Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application. We deliver free to all points in the U. S. A.

P. de JAGER & SONS
Flower-Bulb Specialists.
HEILOO, HOLLAND

ANTS
Quickly Disappear!

SMALL glass containers are placed around your house and garden according to simple directions. From them the ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The entire colony soon disappears ... the only way to get rid of ants permanently!

Antrol is safe to use around children and pets, effective and inexpensive.

See your dealer about Antrol today! Or, if he does not have it, send us his name and address and we will mail you free instructive booklet on pest control ... and also refer you to nearest Antrol dealer.

Antrol
Antrol Laboratories, Inc.
Sec.-R, 651 Imperial St., Los Angeles

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
MACKAY-NEWCOMB COMPANY
AGENTS
GENERAL HARDWARE
163 Federal Street, Boston
Tel. Lib. 8770

LASTEX
The Protective Paint
Lastex is a lustrous, enduring Black Paint for inside and outside use. Proof against fire, rust, acid and salt water.
It makes roofs water-tight, protects structural metalwork against corrosion. Used on hydrants, gutter pipes, fences, smokestacks (in lieu of aluminum).
Unexcelled as a marine paint. It is surprisingly economical to use. Sold retail and wholesale.
LASTEX CHEMICAL CO.
401 MARLBOROUGH ST., BOSTON
TELEPHONE COM. 4567

RIVERSIDE
RANGE BOILERS

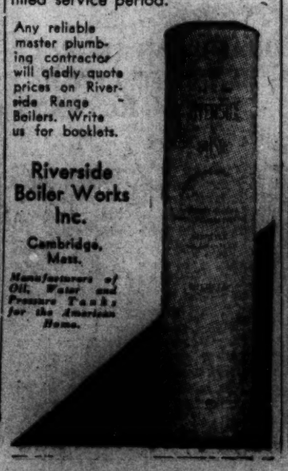
The double Extra Heavy Riverside Galvanized "Kopsteel" Boiler is now used in homes throughout the country. It is made of "Kopsteel," a certain percentage of copper to an alloy made by the addition of wellmade steel—thereby adding many years to the life of the boiler.

"Kopsteel" boilers are thoroughly galvanized inside as well as outside. They are guaranteed for six years, credit being based on unfilled service period.

Any reliable master plumbing contractor will gladly quote prices on Riverside Range Boilers. Write us for booklets.

Riverside Boiler Works Inc.
Cambridge, Mass.

Manufacturers of Oil, Water and Pressure Tanks for the American Home.



Home *of* Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

Time to Fill Your Bin with Quality Coal
CITY FUEL CO.
89 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Liberty 2115

MOTORING thru NEW YORK STATE?
Free Empire Tours Booklet with complete road map of state. All places of interest listed. Hotel, garage facilities. *Write Secretary.*
EMPIRE TOURS ASS'N.
The Palatine - Newburgh, N. Y.

Westland Avenue GARAGE
INC.
41 Westland Ave., Boston
2 minutes from Christian Science church
Storage
Permanent and Transient
Day Storage, 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
SPECIAL RATE $5.00 PER MONTH

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790—3791

NEW COTTON FABRICS
Are better in quality, lovelier than ever, and lower in price!
MAAS BROTHERS
TAMPA, FLA.

NORWAY
SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor S. Sivertsen
TOLLBODGATAN 6, OSLO
OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER
One of the oldest importers of Lubricants in Norway.

DENMARK
Henriques & Winthur
WHOLESALE PAPER MERCHANTS
LILLE STRANDSTRAEDE 14
COPENHAGEN DENMARK
WHOLESALE ONLY

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS
and other Biscuits, Pure Bee-Honey, Butter, Margarine, Fruit-Juice, Marmalade, etc.
JØRGEN GABE
Rebekkavej 55—Phone: Helr. 4210

BERNE & ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
Lindt
the Connoisseurs Chocolate.

Nu-Bone Corset Shoppe
LULU HUNTER, Mgr.

NuBone affords ideal comfort and support for any figure. Can be laundered. The only corset with a woven wire stay. Bends edgewise as freely as flatwise, never takes a permanent bend.
Fitted and sold only through trained corsetieres in the privacy of your home or our shoppe.
264 West 47th St. at 8th Ave.
Telephone Chickering 4-1181 & 1189
NEW YORK CITY

We are builders of distinctive homes large or small. Many models of our productions may be seen in suburban Boston. See us if you are contemplating building a home. We also have a few attractive homes for sale on our new developments in Arlington and Newton.
August Johnson Associates
INCORPORATED
Builders
Davis Square, Somerville, Mass.
Somerset 0180

CAILLER'S
Swiss Milk Chocolate
is of world-wide fame. Manufactured in the pure Alpine air amongst the lovely hills of Gruyère, it has a sweetness quite of its own.
Every 100 grs. tablet contains a large cup of delicious Swiss Milk.
ALL THE 190 MERCURE SHOPS
the largest chain store of grocery stock
Caillier's Swiss Milk Chocolate

SWITZERLAND
Near Thun, at the foot of the Stockhorn Alps, in the park of an old patrician country seat, stands a cottage—in the large, light, airy kitchen of which the delicious
HOME MADE CREAM CARAMELS
are made, of which people say: "Quite the best I have ever tasted." The pure, sweet table cream, furnished by the farm close by, is of rare richness and guarantee for the velvety creaminess of the Caramels, which can be bought at all the
MERCURE SHOPS
(The largest chain grocers in Switzerland) or direct from the maker. MISS HOPF, USTENDORF, THUN, SWITZERLAND, who will send you a ¾ lb. box for fr. 2.50 postpaid.

BERLIN'S BUYING CENTRE IN THE CENTRE OF BERLIN
N. JSRAEL
Department Store
Berlin · Spandauer · Königstraße
Opposite the Rathaus
You will find high quality low prices and sound reliability

EDUCATORS ASK FOR A PLACE AT ARMS MEETING

Teachers Urge President They Be Represented at Geneva

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 1—Education and disarmament were linked during the closing sessions of the international conference of the World Federation of Education Associations today.

Resolutions calling for a drastic reduction of armaments at the forthcoming disarmament conference have been prepared by the resolutions committee on the motion of Miss Selma M. Borchardt of the American Federation of Teachers. These resolutions also include a recommendation that President Hoover appoint an outstandng educator on the American delegation to the Geneva Conference.

Many of today's speakers, including Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the association, and Mrs. A. Beijan, the Persian delegate to the conference, deplored the disproportionate amount of money being spent on the maintenance of the world's armaments.

"We suggest," said Miss Borchardt, "that whatever money is saved through the negotiation of the disarmament treaty at Geneva next February, be expended for social and educational purposes. The educational program of practically every nation is seriously hampered because of the lack of funds.

"The world's educators would like to see more money spent on the instruction of the world's youth on a program of social reconstruction and lessen the maintenance of military establishments, especially since the principal nations of the world have agreed among themselves to renounce war as an instrument of national policy in their dealings with one another."

Talking, Not Acting

Mr. Beijan, representing the teachers of Persia, referred to the fact that 50 per cent of the money raised through taxation in his country is on armaments and only 4 per cent on education.

"This ratio," he said, "should be reversed. What is the matter with the League of Nations, the World Court and the Kellogg Pact that many of the great powers are still talking about national security as a prerequisite to disarmament?"

The development of a sane and rational patriotism was the theme discussed by Mr. Robert Ironside, of the Scottish Teachers' Union. It was the duty of teachers, he said, to take the jingoistic element out of the current conception of devotion to one's country.

"An appeal to people's patriotism," he said, "sets wild and powerful emotions loose and keys men up to violent and irrational action. It can be used as an incentive to international strife with calamitous effect by politicians. Nationalism is based on tribal prejudice, liking for members of the tribe and dislike of others. A man who is a bundle of superstitions and prejudices cannot, though he try, be a desirable patriot.

"The teacher will have little trouble in making patriots of students. Most of them are already ardent patriots; the teacher will be concerned with transforming crude emotions about home and fatherland into respect and love of the highest order. They will show that any reasonable patriotism involves love and respect for what is best in other countries as well as in the homeland. They wil show the futility and stupidity of war and the need of supporting the institutions of peace."

Revising History Teaching

In presenting the report of the section on history of the Herman-Jordan committee of the world federation, Miss Laura Ullrick, of the National Education Association, affirmed that teachers everywhere were determined to investigate the present teaching of history the world over.

"We are carrying on a study," said Miss Ullrick, "of history textbooks, examining their virtues and their delinquencies from the standpoint of international amity, and stressing the need that history, whether elementary or advanced, should be just and true as far as it goes. In this connection should be considered the teaching of intelligent patriotism with an attempt to define its true nature, its values, its limitations, and its perversions."

The geography section of the Herman-Jordan committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Erna Grassmuck of the National Council of Geography Teachers, recommended to the plenary session of the conference that a committee be appointed "to study the geography materials of the various nations and to compile a list of sources for geography-teaching materials by countries whereby more complete and accurate data may become available for schools and homes."

In presenting this resolution Miss Grassmuck said:

"This action is called for in order that our children and teachers may have a clearer appreciation of the common life problems of peoples and of the contributions of peoples in various regions to present-day civilization."

Efforts of the directors of the federation were directed today to determining the future policy of the organization. It was felt by many of the delegates that a world office with a permanent secretariat should be established. Geneva and Washington have been mentioned as the possible centers of the proposed office.

Invitations for the fifth biennial conference have been received from Ottawa and Vienna. Consideration was also being given to the possibility of meeting in Japan in 1933. A regional conference will be held in Honolulu next year to be attended by representatives of educational associations located in the nations bordering on the Pacific.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William I. Dickman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Emily Friedrickszen, North Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Mabel Brams, New York, N. Y.
Frances A. Ellison, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Cora Voy Ward, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. H. S. Morton, San Bernardino, Calif.
H. S. Morton, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. Bertha F. Busam, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Ruth Flugel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. E. A. Pope, Regina, Sask., Can.
Miss C. H. Potter, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Lou S. Durbin, Ferndale, Mich.
William R. Durbin, Ferndale, Mich.
Miss Virginia S. Graves, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ann Saunders, Ferndale, Mich.
Mrs. Myrtle A. Wessel, Ferndale, Mich.
Luis A. Bishop, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Salle Bishop, Evanston, Ill.
Mari Bishop, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. E. B. Hamblett, Madisonville, Ky.
George F. Johnston, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Freda P. Johnston, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Helene Johnston, Milwaukee, Wis.
George Johnston, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mary S. Harger, Wausau, Wis.
Agnes K. Baker, Los Angeles, Calif.
Anna Krause, Milwaukee, Wis.
Marion Elaine Leete, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ella M. Pearson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Flavia Louise Pearson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Meta Natalie de Ropp, Paris, France.
Mrs. Martha Rouse, Alhambra, Calif.
Mrs. Harold Haskell, Alhambra, Calif.

SALE OF FARM BOARD GRAIN TO REICH IS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

been one of the world's largest cotton buyers.

German cotton purchases during the last five or six years have averaged around 2,000,000 bales according to Department of Commerce figures. British imports have come a close second with around 1,900,000 bales during the same period, though previously British imports were much greater than German. Japanese and French imports of cotton rank next in order.

Though Germany normally would have imported its usual quota of cotton from the United States, two important factors are considered here as likely to diminish its purchases this year unless the plan which Mr. Sackett has proposed goes through. The first is the fact that Russia is developing large cotton areas in the Caucasus, and recently entered into a large trade agreement with Germany, and the second and much more important factor is Germany's limited buying power due to its financial stringency.

This last factor would be overcome, it is understood, by Mr. Sackett's plan. The farm board, by granting long terms would be in substance extending long-term credits to Germany, just now one of its greatest economic needs.

Government Cannot Act

The United States Government cannot extend loans to Germany, but the farm board, a governmental agency, could sell Germany needed grain and cotton on a long-term basis.

At the London conference it was proposed that each of Germany's creditors endeavor to persuade the banks to continue the short-term credits now outstanding against Germany, and also to appoint an international bankers' committee to discuss further aid. No mention was made of any help which might be extended by individual nations such as that now suggested by Mr. Sackett.

No other of Germany's creditors, however, occupy the same position as the United States as an exporter of raw materials, Australia, Argentina and South Africa being in financial difficulties themselves and unable to advance credits.

The National Grain Corporation was set up by the farm board as the central marketing agency for grain. Each major commodity has a similar central unit. Its purpose is to finance the small coöperative groups.

The northwestern grain coöperatives, some of them among the oldest and most powerful in the country, now charge that the grain corporation, by buying up elevators and terminals, is pushing a program of absorption that can only mean the ultimate elimination of the individual coöperatives.

Coöperatives Protest

Such an eventuality, the critics claim, will greatly weaken the farmers' coöperative movement in the United States. It will mean, they hold, that a few men will control the entire coöperative organization, instead of as is now the situation, where the farmers in their individual coöperatives decide policy and plans.

Exactly such top-heavy centralization, it is vigorously asserted, was responsible for the weakness of the Canadian wheat pool. The controlling authority was too removed from the farmer members, it is said, and when a prolonged emergency developed, the resilience necessary to take up the slack was lacking.

Leaders of the grain corporation maintain that centralization is vital as an economic measure. A strong centralized control and management, they declare is necessary if the farmer is to be able to cope successfully with the organized and well-financed private grain trade.

Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the grain corporation, and Mr. M. W. Thatcher, general-manager of the Farmers' Union Terminal Association, of St. Paul, leaders in the drive for centralization, insist that their program must go through. They say that without such tightening up of resources that the farmers will not be able to obtain control of the grain market.

Issue Before Board

The issue is now squarely before the Farm Board. Both sides met with the board yesterday and presented their arguments. The controversy is one of gravest importance, as representatives of the northwestern group declared that upon the board's decision rested their attitude toward the board. If it supported the grain corporation in its centralization plan, they intimated, they proposed withdrawing from the board's coöperative organization.

Powerful northwestern coöperatives represented before the board in opposition to the grain corporation are: Land O'Lakes Creameries, Twin City Milk Producers, The Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, The Central Livestock Coöperatives, and the Minnesota Wool Growers.

In submitting their case to the Farm Board the group asserted that the grain corporation is attempting "to gobble up the marketing agencies of all the unit coöperatives all over the country and that if it succeeds in doing so, the same procedure will be followed in dairy products, wool, livestock, vegetable and other commodities."

"There is a fundamental tenet of coöperative marketing involved in this controversy," one of the group told the board. "The trouble with the Canadian wheat pool was that the distance between the member and the central marketing organization was too great, and the tie too rigid as a result."

Before appearing before the board several of the northwestern group conferred with President Hoover and laid their views on the issue before him.

In order to apportion the drought relief money and to devise means for its distribution, the Agricultural Department, at the President's request, has instituted a survey of the stricken states. According to the President six states are affected.

Red Cross Helping

While the Government is making its study, immediate relief, the President stated, is being extended by the Red Cross and local agencies. The President expressed every confidence that the situation would be adequately met and dealt with.

The President's statement, issued at the White House, said:

"I have directed officials of the Department of Agriculture to undertake, in coöperation with local and state authorities, such coöperation as may be necessary to meet the situation created by local drought and grasshopper destruction in the northwestern and central states. The Department is engaged in a resurvey in the light of the changes in the last two weeks. The area affected embraces certain counties in Montana, North and South Dakota and local sections of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota.

"While suffering within the areas affected is acute, the etxent of the drought and damage is comparatively minor to that which we confronted and surmounted last year. The Federal Government has already extended assistance in some portions of those localities and the Red Cross is actively engaged in relief work.

"Secretary Hyde is in touch with the situation.

"National and local resources are available and the problem will be taken care of."

The Department of Agriculture's survey will be made by its extension agents, according to department officials. They have been instructed to report by counties. When these reports have been received the problem will then be broached of how to extend financial aid.

The three drought and relief measures passed by Congress are considered sufficiently broad by authorities here to permit food and seed loans being made to the stricken farmers.

Relief Measure Planned For South Dakota Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HURON, S. D., Aug. 1—Farmers in parts of South Dakota who have seen their crops destroyed by drought and one of the most serious grasshopper plagues in the history of the State, looked forward to the approaching winter with a feeling of thanksgiving today.

They have been assured relief in the form of feed loans as the result of a program adopted here by Gov. Warren Green's "committee of 22."

Funds will be made available by counties, which will issue emergency warrants secured by state sinking funds, under the committee's plan.

Governor Green, after an all-day session in which he was given a vivid picture of the seriousness of the grasshopper hordes and prolonged dry weather, expressed satisfaction with the progress made at the conference.

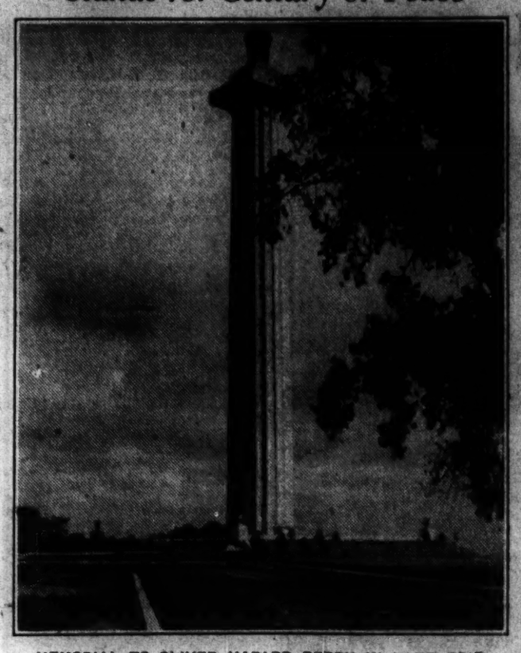
While machinery was being set up to take care of loans that will be needed immediately to stave off the necessity of selling undeveloped livestock, steps are being taken for a more detailed survey of conditions in the grasshopper and drought areas which center in south central South Dakota, known as the Rosebud country.

Minnesota Asks Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1—Destruction of more than 150,000 acres of crops by the invasion of grasshoppers in Minnesota has obliged Mr. R. A. Trovatten, State Commissioner of Agriculture, to turn to the Government for aid in fighting the plague. Grain, corn and potato fields have been ruined by the grasshoppers. With an appropriation of only $10,000 the State is prevented from using airplanes in combating the plague, Mr. Trovatten said. The employment of a staff of federal experts to unify the battle against the pests is particularly desired by the State.

Stands for Century of Peace



MEMORIAL TO OLIVER HAZARD PERRY IN LAKE ERIE

NATIONS JOIN IN DEDICATING PERRY TRIBUTE

Canada Has Part in Exercises at Put-in-Bay Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUT-IN BAY, Ohio, Aug. 1—The great shaft of New England granite erected here in 1913 as a memorial to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, with recently completed esplanade and plazas, today stands also as a monument to the peace that has prevailed between the United States and Great Britain since the Rush-Bagot treaty was signed 114 years ago.

A bronze "peace tablet" on which was inscribed the text of the Rush-Bagot agreement was formally unveiled at exercises held here late Friday which marked the official dedication of the Perry victory memorial on South Bass Island, erected by the United States Government and the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Massachusetts.

"It is particularly appropriate that a tablet reproducing the Rush-Bagot agreement should be unveiled," said President Hoover in a message. "It comes at a time when the nations of the world are seeking solution of their common problems through cooperation and disarmament."

"World peace has been a dream and is still a dream, yet as we gaze on this great monument of stone, erected to the cause of peace, we find renewed hope that eventually nations like individuals, may learn to sit around the council table and settle their differences . . ." said Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois. "Only by thinking in terms of peace can the calamity of war be averted," said Gov. George White of Ohio.

Mr. Case R. Howard of the Canadian Club of New York spoke for Europe. He said, "One has only to look across the Atlantic to see that here in North America we make it plain to the world that security is based on friendship."

Three other tablets commenting on the treaty and written by President Wilson, President Taft, and Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky., long vice-president of the Perry's victory memorial commission, were unveiled within the inclosure at the base of the monument.

The Rush-Bagot treaty tablet was bared by the withdrawal of a British flag by Mr. Howard and of an American flag by Mrs. Webster P. Huntington, wife of the president of the commission.

The Wilson tablet was unveiled by former Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, the Taft tablet by former Senator Charles Dick of Ohio and the Watterson tablet by Miss Milbrey Watterson Miller and Kent Miller of Louisville, grandchildren of "Marse Henry."

The memorial and its two plazas and approaches are constructed of pink Milford granite from the quarries of Milford, Mass. The Doric column rises 352 feet above Lake Erie. Surmounting the spectators' gallery, capable of accommodating 300 persons, is a bronze tripod holding the beacon light of the memorial. Entrance to the rotunda is gained through four bronze doors facing the cardinal points of the compass. Around the walls of the rotunda are the names of American ships and those who were sacrificed in the Battle of Lake Erie. The architect and designer was Joseph H. Freelander of New York, with whom was associated A. Duncan Seymour Jr. of New York.

DRAFT ON LABOR LEADS TO CLASH AMONG RUSSIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

which desire to keep reserves of labor for themselves, often have been actively or passively obstructing the efforts of the recruiting agents of the coal industry.

A campaign to recruit 30,000 peasants for work in the Donets Basin, the main coal region of the Soviet Union, between April 1 and May 15, was unsuccessful, only 10,000 being actually secured. In a number of cases, the collective farm authorities gave the coal industry recruiting agents a chilly reception; and one case is reported in which the agent was even threatened with arrest.

Apart from the reluctance of the collective farms to part with their members, especially in the summer, when harvest work is at its height, the recruiters for the mines had to face the competition of other recruiting agents for the peat mines, for Dnieprstroi—the hydroelectric power plant which is being constructed on the Lower Dnieper—and for the new steel plants at Magnitogorsk.

Even after workers are recruited they sometimes melt away from the mines. At the Lisichansk mines only 63 workers remained of 396 who were recruited in the farming regions adjacent to the Donets Basin. Failure to provide for the housing and other needs of the newly recruited workers is sometimes mentioned as a reason for the difficulty experienced in retaining them.

Coal Trade Takes Lead

The coal industry has worked out a "model contract," to be concluded with collective farm boards of management. Under this contract a definite number of the peasants who are members of the collective farm are to be sent to the mines for a period of not less than one year. Preference is to be given to former miners, and unskilled laborers must not make up more than 20 or 30 per cent of the number sent. The recruits for the mines must be between the ages of 19 and 40.

For every recruit the coal industry pays the local union of collective farms 10 rubles, to be spent on educational work. If more than 30 recruits are furnished, the coal industry pays a monthly sum of 75 rubles to the union of collective farms, to be spent for the maintenance of agricultural experts. The coal industry also agrees to reserve a certain number of places in mining academies for members of collective farms and their families.

One interesting feature of this effort to organize a regular supply of labor recruits from the collective farms to the mines is that it is nowhere specified that these recruits must express a desire to go into the mines. The contracts are concluded over their heads with the collective farm management, or with a higher organ, the union of collective farms.

Individual Doesn't Count

As is often the case in Russia today, there seems to be little consideration for the possible preferences of the individual when it is a question of fulfilling the impersonal task of supplying the mines with sufficient laboring forces.

The importance of recruiting more miners is further emphasized by the fact that the coal industry during the first few months of the year fulfilled only about two-thirds of the production program which was prescribed for that period of time.

While failure to install and use proper coal-cutting machinery and other mechanical devices was largely responsible for this serious failure to carry out the plan, the shortage of working hands was also a factor in the situation and unless strenuous measures are taken to recruit and hold new workers a further decline in the number of miners is likely to occur at a time when many of the peasants employed in the Donets mines have always been in the habit of returning home for harvest work.

Higher Training Of Workers Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE RIDGE, N. C.—Training of workers to a degree of skill that will enable them to command a job even in times of depression, was urged before the Southern Industrial Conference as the best means of insurance against unemployment.

The suggestion was advanced by Mr. E. J. Robeson Jr., personal superintendent of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, one of four experts in the field of industrial relations, transportation, insurance, and banking on the program.

"Unfortunately, our education is primarily cultural and general education is not vocational training," Mr. Robeson said. "In the present unemployment crisis there are thousands of educated people seeking a job, but with no special training or aptitude for producing or assisting in the production of a useful article."

TEXAS OIL INQUIRY TIGHTENED BY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1—Enlargement of the powers of Mr. James V. Allred, Attorney-General, in his inquiry as to possible violations of the anti-trust laws by major oil companies has been authorized by the Texas Legislature, which has enacted a law that compels the attendance before him of out-of-county witnesses. A special appropriation of $30,000 has also been made to pay the cost of the investigation.

Mr. Allred has divulged that he began this inquiry several months ago. Recently he questioned at length Mr. R. E. Holmes, president of the Texas Company, and other oil operators who have been appearing here as witnesses before committees of the Legislature. In a public statement, Mr. Allred said that he has been flooded with letters from persons who made allegations of anti-trust law violations, but when he questioned these complainants he found that their charges were for the most part based on hearsay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC SHORTENS WEEK

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP)—Western Electric officials announced yesterday temporary adoption of a five-day week for the entire organization. The present half day Saturday will be dropped.

Officials said the working week was shortened in order to enable the company to retain employees and keep its present wage scale. They said the change was not permanent.

CUBA PLANS REFORMS

HAVANA, Cuba, July 31 (AP)—The congressional committee considering proposed constitutional reforms decided yesterday in favor of making voting compulsory for all men over 21 but agreed to make no report on woman suffrage. The latter question will be left to Congress.

EDUCATIONAL

Facts Against Horoscopes

Dear Dean:

Recently, while on a trip to Atlantic City, I had my horoscope read. It said I would be successful in business.

I told my teacher of economics and he said to pay no attention to horoscopes, palmistry and things like that. He said they could not help one in deciding what to do. He said I should forget such things as phrenology, astrology, and palmistry and make a study of myself and of occupations and then decide for myself on the basis of facts.

My mother thinks that my teacher is partly right, but she has a lot of confidence in palmistry and believes in horoscopes.

I am at sea. I get so many opinions from people, I don't know which to follow. I find that opinions differ greatly as to possible earnings in journalism, law, medicine, engineering, and other occupations.

I have finished my freshman year in college (arts and sciences). Please tell me what you think of horoscopes. Please name some books on occupations. I want to do some reading so that I can begin to prepare for entrance into some professional school or else go to work. I never felt I would like business.

Sincerely,
Bill

Dear Bill:

Misinformation, pseudo - guidance, and opinions as to the desirability, lack of desirability, and especially as to the earnings of individuals in the various occupations are so common even among educated people that it is particularly desirable that you have facts about occupations.

Whether your information comes from people or from books you must test its reliability and form your own judgment. Statistics as to the earnings of workers in the various occupations can be obtained. The degree of service that can be rendered in the various careers open to you and the personal satisfaction that will come from following each one of them should be carefully considered. Phrenology will not help you nor will physlogomy, palmistry, or magic. The wise selection of a life career is not to be found through such agencies.

Tests of intelligence are of some value because, if taken in connection with other evidence like classroom grades, experience, etc., they will throw light on the question whether you have selected a career far beyond or far below your mental unfoldment. The show of intelligence differs greatly even among college freshmen. A lawyer without both character and intelligence will not rise above the petty fogger class. Certainly he will not become a jurist.

If you are at sea and want to know what to do I advise you to begin reading magazines and books that deal with the field of work in which your interest lies. If it is forestry, I suggest "The Training of a Forester," by Gifford Pinchot; if law "The Young Man and the Law," by Simeon Baldwin. "The Ministry," by C. L. Slattery. "Training for the Newspaper Trade," by Don Seitz, and "The Young Man and Teaching," by H. P. Wright, are all reliable. "The Engineer," by John Hays Hammond, and "The Young Man and Civil Engineering," by George F. Swain, are both the work of experts, who have drawn from a wealth of experience in both the theory and the practice of the special fields of engineering about which they write.

"Training for the Electric Railway Business," by Fairchild; "Writing for the Magazines," by J. Berg Esenwein; "The Principles of Advertising," by Daniel Starch; "Commercial Banking," by William Kniffin, are all books that have helped many young men in search of actual facts about careers in which they have developed an interest.

Gowin and Wheatley's "Occupations" is a practical, concise and up-to-date book dealing with many occupations and containing valuable educational information as well. Vocational ethics, vocational citizenship, discovering your abilities, how to study occupations, securing a position, and vocational economics are treated in separate chapters. The emphasis of the book is on citizenship and service to society.

"Choosing Your Life Work" by William Rosengarten is a helpful guide to the study of vocations with brief treatment of about 50 occupations, an aid in self-analysis, and job analysis. "What Shall I Be" by Clayton Ernst is a collection of practical articles by specialists on chemistry, banking, accounting, farming, foreign trade, packing, traffic management, department store work, lumber industry, etc. In the introduction Charles W. Eliot of Harvard says: "This book, if intelligently used, ought to be of great service to any high school or college graduate who is looking for the occupation in which he will be serviceable and happy, having thus far found within himself no safe guide to that occupation."

"Vocational Self-Guidance" by Douglas Fryer gives up-to-date information about many careers open to both men and women, including some of the newer occupations like personnel administration, industrial purchasing, highway transportation and traffic management.

"How to Find the Right Vocation" by Harry Dexter Kitson deals with fundamentals underlying the successful choice of a career. It is a book about vocational guidance rather than a book of facts about occupations.

A brief but valuable book for college students who are interested in the professions is Edwin T. Brewster's "Vocational Guidance for the Professions." In addition to making clear the difference between a trade and a profession, this book contains chapters on law, the ministry, teaching, the scientific group, engineering and invention, agriculture, literature and journalism, the fine arts, etc.

The Office of Education (United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.) has recently published several vocational monographs under the title, "Careers for College Students." Others will be published from time to time. Perhaps your college library has these or will send for them.

It is not necessary to describe all of the good many books and pamphlets designed to help you solve your problem. The books named will contain lists of related texts.

Professional, business and trade magazines are legion. Almost any professional or business man will gladly let you take copies of the leading magazine dealing with his work. College professors, heads of departments, and the deans of colleges are always glad to counsel with you.

In closing, let me urge self-reliance and straight thinking in this important problem. Counselors may help, books may guide, experience may illuminate, but the actual choice of a career is your own responsibility, not that of astrologers, teachers or even your mother or father.

Finally, don't choose in a hurry, Bill. You cannot wisely choose a career in a week or a month, or a single year. Careful analysis of self and of occupations is necessary if you wish to reduce the chance element to a minimum. The choice, preparation for, entrance into and readjustment in your chosen field of work is worthy of your best thought during your entire life. Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men,
West Virginia University.

SECRETARIAL United States

KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
Two-Year Course—first year, six college subjects; second year, intensive secretarial training. One-Year Course of broad business training. Special Course for College Women. Separate classrooms, special instructors.
For catalogue address the Secretary to Director
New York 247 Park Ave. | Boston 90 Marlboro St. | Providence 155 Angell St.
Day and Resident Schools in New York and Boston

Est. 1883 CHANDLER 48th Year
A School of Distinction
Secretarial, executive and cultural training for young women. One, two, three-year courses. Unusual advantages, high standards, recreational activities. Student house. Special program for college women. Day and evening sessions. Thousands of successful graduates. Catalog. ALAN W. PURRER, Sc.B., Director, Box E, 161 Massachusetts Ave., near Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Tel. COMmonwealth 0570.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING

The Weylister
Two-year college and secretarial course for young women. Special one-year course. Emphasis on subjects which link up with the present day. Graduates fitted for management of own affairs, as well as for highest type of secretarial position. Intensive technical training for college graduates. Cultured cosmelike atmosphere. Large campus. Organized athletics. Near New Haven. Booklet.
Mrs. Marian W. Skinner, M.A., Miss Louise H. Scott, Box M, Milford, Conn.

BUSINESS, SECRETARIAL

Old Colony School
Secretarial and Business Training
For Young Women Graduates of Private School, High School or College
One-Year Course prepares for Executive Positions or the Management of Personal Property. Resident and day pupils. For Booklet or Information address
MRS. MARGARET VAIL FOWLER
317 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone Com. 6780

PRATT SCHOOL
Business and Secretarial Training. Individual Instruction. References Required.
SUMMER SESSIONS
Students under sixteen not admitted
62 West 45th St., New York
Vanderbilt 0896 | Murray Hill 2-7765

COMMERCE and BUSINESS United States

GREGG COLLEGE
Co-educational, enrolling only high school graduates in day school. Evening school no restrictions. Offers intensive training for secretarial accounting, court reporting and teaching positions. 28th year. Desirable boarding accommodations. Placement service. Free book of Facts. Home of Gregg Shorthand.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
Dept. S, 225 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration. Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, moderate patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury COLLEGE
Los Angeles, Calif.

DRAMATIC ARTS United States

HOLLYWOOD
Community Theatre School
Est. 1917 Hardy Dickson, Director
SUMMER SCHOOL June 29 to Aug. 7
Stage Screen Dancing Voice Diction
Students Given Opportunity for Professional Appearance
1731 North Bronson HE 2179
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. HE 1471

LANGUAGES

Know More Languages!
The ability to speak and understand several languages is a social, cultural and business asset nowadays. And it's so easy to learn by the Berlitz Conversational Method, successful for 52 years. All modern languages—day or evening—class or individual instruction.
BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
HOME OFFICE: 30 West 34th Street NEW YORK
IN BOSTON: 140 Newbury Street
If there is no Berlitz School in your city write to our New York office about our HOME STUDY COURSE in
FRENCH
QUICK, EASY, DEPENDABLE

DOMESTIC SCIENCE United States

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL *of* COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique start September 8. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One-Year Course begins October 1. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Pincipal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS United States

CHOUINARD SCHOOL OF ART
SUMMER SCHOOL...July 6-Aug. 15
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
Illustration class under FRUETT CARTER will continue.
Fall term begins September 14. Send for catalogue now.
741 SOUTH GRAND VIEW
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. DUnkirk 8152

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
Schools of Fine and Industrial Art
Faculty of seventy-five. Courses in all branches. Operated on a non-profit basis, low tuition. Fifty-third year. Free illustrated catalog. Fall Term September 21. Address Associate Dean, Box C. M., Michigan Ave. at Adams, Chicago

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
FALL TERM SEPTEMBER 21st
Professional courses for serious students. Special children's classes. Commercial, costume, interiors, theatre.
4 St. Botolph St., Boston. Ken. 53934

California School of Design
LUCIEN LABAUDT, Director
FALL TERM
Classes in creative costume design, French needlecraft, fashion drawing, merchandising stylist training, interior and exterior decoration. A school endorsed for its professional training enabling students to achieve success in American institutions. THE ONLY SCHOOL IN AMERICA giving creative training in these subjects. Individual instruction — enrollment open. Catalog upon request.
326 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif.
An entire floor devoted to costume

COMMERCE and BUSINESS United States

Leland Powers School
of the Theatre
MRS. LELAND POWERS, Principal
31 EVANS WAY, BOSTON, MASS.

Dramatic Training
Leland Powers School of the Theatre offers complete dramatic training. Faculty of professionals chosen for their ability to produce successful actors, directors and teachers.
Graduates have splendid record of achievement. School assists to secure positions. Illustrated catalogue. Write Dept. M.

COMMERCE and BUSINESS United States

Be a Private Secretary
Sawyer individual, small group instruction develops individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
805 So. Flower, Los Angeles, Calif.

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND SECRETARIAL COURSES
SPECIAL COURSES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS
67th Year Begins Sept. 8
Evening Session Begins Sept. 21
GRADUATES IN DEMAND
FREE PLACEMENT BUREAU
SEND FOR BULLETIN OR VISIT THE SCHOOL
NO CANVASSERS OR SOLICITORS EMPLOYED
334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston
EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

EDUCATIONAL

Quality in Letter Writing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"QUALITY, not quantity, is my measure," said Douglas Jerrold, essayist, dramatist, and author. This might well be taken as the working ideal of the letter writer. By quality, Jerrold undoubtedly meant a certain high-mindedness, a finished style, sincerity and gentility. And without gentility there is no quality. A man of quality is simply a gentleman.

There are many men of letters and of business who are notable as skilful letter writers. And in almost every instance a gentle grace and consideration for others distinguishes their messages. What a desirable thing it is to be known as a good letter writer. Francis Wilson says of Eugene Field, "His personality as well as an interesting quality of writing crept into Field's letters, and I have never broken a seal of a letter from Field without a chuckle of anticipatory pleasure over the contents."

Restraint Essential

Restraint is especially essential in the writing of letters of congratulation, appreciation and acknowledgment. To overpraise a gift, for instance, is to humiliate the giver. Michael Monahan received from Eden Phillpotts what one might call a bijou letter for its gemlike qualities.

> I shall value your book as a memento of a choice spirit. May many and many a sheaf of papyrus spring up from your wit and wisdom to enlarge men's minds and teach them tolerance and sympathy and understanding. All prosperity attend you in the New Year, and the good wishes of your grateful friend, Eden Phillpotts.

This faculty of combining grace and brevity and conveying meaning at the same time was one of the assets of Charles Frohman. Mr. Frohman's manager at one time disparaged an actress who had retired from the organization. On hearing of it Mr. Frohman wrote:

> But now that her stage life is over we should remember her years of good work. She had a simple, childish, fairy-like appeal. I write this to you to express my feeling for one who has left our work for good, and I can think now only of pleasant memories. I want you to feel the same.

An associate of Mr. Frohman, Charles Dillingham, attained a similar reputation as a writer of epigrammatic letters. In this vein was a report he made from Paris. Realizing that the opening night performance of a new play was a failure, he cabled Mr. Frohman the following: "The tomb of Napoleon looks beautiful in the moonlight."

To the Point

It was Mr. Dillingham who wrote to a budding playwright one of the shortest but most conclusive letters on record: "My dear Sir: I have read your play. Oh, my dear Sir."

Letters of declination are always difficult to write, whether of a play or merely an invitation to dinner. The easiest way out of it is by way of good humor. It was in such a mood that G. Bernard Shaw declined an invitation from the Drama League of America to visit this country.

> I cannot help asking myself whether it is not now too late. I could have come when I was young and beautiful. I could have come when I was mature and capable. I did not. . . . Could I live up to my reputation? . . . If I were a modest man, I should not think of such things. Being notoriously an extremely vain one, they daunt me. I shall leave America its ideal unshattered. At least, unless I change my mind or attain such an age that my antiquity becomes an asset, and the author is played off the stage by the centenarian.

To be a thing of quality, a letter must not be overembellished. An object discreetly and not overly ornamental is most apt to pass as a work of art. Richard Le Gallienne, in an essay on letter writing, said, "Life is running so fast neither you nor I have time to waste on idle words." And yet there are times when you may use many words and not one of them be idle. As an example of this we may quote from a lengthy letter which James Whitcomb Riley wrote to the Mayor of Indianapolis:

Words Well Used

> My Dear Mr. Mayor:
>
> When it came to my notice a few days ago that you are planning a testimonial concert for Miss Helen Warrum, I felt impelled to send you a word of good cheer.
>
> According to the Scriptures, a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. And that may still hold good "down in Judea," but here in Hoosierland we use the revised version, for to honor our prophets is our first great privilege, whether they come with a sword and shield or only a song on their lips. All we ask is that they be not false. It is a fine thing that Indiana has come to realise that to honor itself she must first honor her children.
>
> This young girl with the full throat and the golden note has sung herself out of the home country into the larger world. As she is about to leave for that land where "music with her silver sound" is the very language of the people, I want to add my hearty wishes to the many that will follow her.
>
> Her father and her father's father were near and dear to my own people in the days that are gone, and so it is with an interest more than common that I watch her as she faces the hardships and struggles that have always been the toll that talent pays to fame. That she will face them bravely I have no doubt; that she will triumph, I firmly believe; but whatever may befall her, she goes knowing that she bears with her the faith and affection of those that know her best—her neighbors. As one of them, I sign myself with every good and hopeful wish,
>
> Cordially yours,
> James Whitcomb Riley.

Here are phrases that have the halo of immortality, put into a letter which Riley penned for a transient occasion.

J. W.

The Family Radio

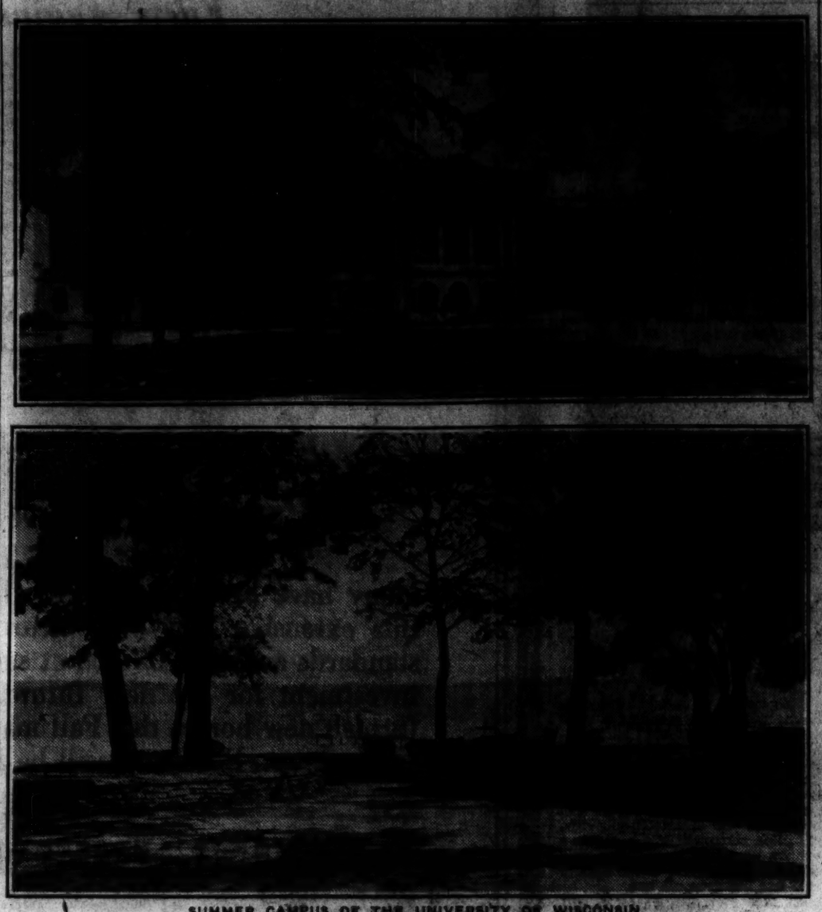
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dad and the six children all wanted a radio, but Mother hesitated. Much as she herself longed for good music, and greatly as she desired the happiness and enjoyment of the children in their own home, she did not relish the possibility of such constant and meaningless racket as seems to be prevalent in many homes where a radio is installed. It seemed to her most undesirable that the family habits of evening reading and study, and early bedtime, should be interrupted.

However, her objections were overruled and the radio purchased; and greatly to her delight, she has found it not too difficult to select and regulate the programs so that the tastes of all the members of the family are satisfied, while no one is seriously annoyed or inconvenienced, nor the family routine destroyed.

This happy solution has been based upon a hard-and-fast rule which Mother formulated at the time the radio was bought, and which she has made it her business to enforce. It is this—that unless some one member of the family really wishes to listen to a given program at a given time, the radio shall be silent. Whenever Mother hears a program which seems to her uninteresting, or poorly executed, or in questionable taste, she inquires, "Is anyone really enjoying this program?" Usually it develops that no one particularly cares for it, and the radio is turned off. If, however, some one person really wishes to listen in, and no one else is being seriously annoyed or inconvenienced, the wishes of the one listener are indulged.

A daily scanning of the programs as announced in the newspaper gives Mother the opportunity to plan ahead for such offerings as she herself or any of the family may find of especial interest. Those who wish to hear a concert, scheduled for the usual study time, may plan to prepare their lessons earlier in the evening, while those who do not care to listen in are privileged to retire to their own rooms to read, or to sleep. The children are most decidedly developing a taste for the best in radio programs, and there is very little tendency toward incessant and jangling noise.



SUMMER CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Where Natural Beauty Attracts Summer Enrollment

Here industrial workers and regular students meet and mingle, together extending their horizons for the sake of taking a larger part in the life around them. Factory workers often forgo six weeks' wages in order to attend a summer session. Most of all, workers everywhere need to be told that there are such schools.

Orienting the Rural Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE educational system in the United States has no greater need than that of attracting and satisfying the young rural teacher. Often these young teachers are many miles from their homes, in an entirely different mental and social atmosphere and frequently misunderstood by those in whose homes they reside.

A few years ago the writer lived in a small country town and roomed in a home that boarded teachers. The woman who conducted this boarding house started early in August to besiege the school board in that district for the privilege of being chosen as the one in whose home the incoming teachers were to live. Her rivals were the mistress of the town boarding house and a carpenter's wife, who wanted the teachers to help out during the winter months while her husband was unemployed. There was three new teachers and to keep peace and retain his personal friendly relations with all, the superintendent of schools sent one to the three different homes, in spite of the fact that the girls would have been happier had they been living together with their common interests. One of the teachers was most unfortunate as her boarding place proved to be anything but harmonious and the food barely acceptable. Concerning another, those of the little town who had nothing better to do found things to gossip over, and the third resigned and returned to her family in a distant city.

Seeking City Amusements

A great deal of money is spent by young rural teachers in going back and forth to cities at every opportunity for movies, shopping, church, concerts, etc., not available in the country. They feel they should have these things, but such forms of entertainment do not always coincide with the teacher's slender purse.

If the desire of both men and women rural teachers for intellectual and social opportunities can be satisfied, many of the problems of this branch of public education would be solved.

Much can be done to make the cadet teacher feel at home when she takes her first teaching position. Those in the home in which she is boarded can regard her as something else than a meal ticket. They can ask her to accompany the family to church on Sundays, her preference in food may be consulted and the privacy of her room respected. If there are children in the family where she is boarding, especially if they are children who are in her room at school, they should be taught that because their teacher lives in their home, that fact does not allow them any more liberties in the schoolroom than those afforded any other child.

Trips Together

A principal in a small New England town, realising the longing of young people for intellectual contact, used to take the teachers in his school on regular excursions to Boston where all places of interest were visited. These excursions were on Saturdays and occasionally extended into Sunday when rates could be obtained at acceptable boarding houses or some mutual friend made arrangements to provide for the party in private homes.

In a still smaller community a far-sighted minister threw open the church vestry once a week for socials exclusively for the teachers and their friends. It made no difference to the pastor whether or not the teachers belonged to his church, they were welcome. Taken collectively there is a great deal that can be done in behalf of the young rural instructor.

Those who live in such districts as are described here can make it their business to know the young teachers in the schools and help them to feel at home. One woman opened a small library in her home, keeping it up-to-date with modern books. The teachers gladly paid a small fee to help her defray expenses. If there is nothing else to do one can at least make a real friend of the teacher, showing our interest in his or her work, giving coöperation where it is possible.

Z. H. L.

Homemade Blackboard

A wall blackboard is firm, and, if placed at the right height, easy for a child to work at. Such a blackboard can easily be made at home by applying a coat or two of black paint to a suitable board. If desired, some discarded picture molding can be fitted around the blackboard, and may be given a coat of contrasting colored paint. Orange or bright red framed blackboards delight the childish eye. The low bench or chair on which the child is to sit while writing or drawing on the blackboard can be painted the same bright color as the frame.

The Parent

San Francisco

Dear Editors:

The Parent column has been very helpful to me in my effort to encourage in my two daughters ideas necessary to a full and useful as well as happy life.

I have tried to instill into them a love of the beautiful and have found the following plan very effective: At bedtime we each tell what has appealed to us that day as being the most beautiful thing we have seen or heard. A cloud, perhaps, or a landscape, a combination of pleasing colors, a poem, some music, or any number of other things which show they are becoming more alert and observing and are gaining a higher sense of things.

Thank you for the Parent column.

(Mrs.) F. R. A. C.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friends:

I, too, am most grateful for "The Parent" column of our precious Monitor. When the Saturday edition arrives I always turn eagerly to "The Parent."

I should like to share a very recent experience with our readers, for surely there are other mothers who have been or will be confronted with this same problem. Space will not permit my going into detail, so I will just give the solution. Our son, just 6 years old and very thin for his age, attends school. I am employed and away all day. When my husband finds it necessary to be away during the luncheon hour I give Junior a key to our home, prepare his lunch before leaving for work and let him be responsible for having clean hands and face and his hair combed when he returns to school. I call him on the telephone when it is time for him to leave for school and always find him happily ready and waiting for the call. The child has responded so beautifully to the idea and is so proud of his responsibility and the privilege of having a key all his own that I can only feel it is for his own growth and good to learn what responsibilities are. (Mrs.) H. E. D.

Bay St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Friends:

On reading "Enjoying the Water," by Florence Piper Tuttle, I am reminded of our experience with our oldest child. He was about 2 years old when he first saw the ocean. It was at Virginia Beach, and the surf was very high. Greatly to our astonishment, the boy was terrified rather than delighted with the spectacle.

Two years later we had the pleasure of daily swimming in a quiet pool in a Maine river. The two little sisters were perfectly happy and fearless, but the boy dabbled timidly at the water's edge, refusing to get wet all over. An athletic instructor advised us to "throw him in and make him swim out," but we could not see how that would help matters. We let the child alone, to enjoy the daily dip in his own way.

For several summers after that we had only occasional trips to beaches, but our home was on a creek where there was much boating and fishing. When our son was about 10 years old, we discovered that he was an accomplished swimmer, and that he could row a skiff and handle a sailboat. We never knew, and I doubt if the boy himself knows, just how and when he had acquired these skills.

Had he been forced, urged or ridiculed, his babyish fright might have been more firmly fixed, and the element of stubbornness added to it. As it is, the timidity has been naturally and quietly outgrown and replaced by love, understanding and skill.

(Mrs.) M. P. J.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
United States

Happyland for Tiny Tots
Day School
Outdoor Kindergarten—Spanish
Shady playground.
Free transportation. Open the year round.
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
1934 North Vermont Olympia 0314
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Hansel-Gretel School
GLENDALE, CALIF.
Residence and Day School for very young children. Pre-School—Kindergarten—Primary Grades—Folk Dancing—Dramatic Art—Piano—Supervised Play.
Transportation.
Mrs. Irma S. Ford, Director
903 So. Central Avenue Douglas 5999
Booklet upon request.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Wee Tots' Villa
Day School, Kindergarten to Third Grade
Music, Dancing, French
Summer School, July 6 to Aug. 21
ELIZABETH W. HARRISON
1631 North La Brea Hyperion 9113

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING—United States

KINDERGARTEN PRIMARY TRAINING
37th year Accredited. Progressive. Normal diploma. Graduates secure interesting positions. College and Student residence on beautiful North Side. Fine gymnasium. Limited classes. Fall Term will start Sept. 14. Address
CHICAGO TEACHERS COLLEGE
Dept. S, 594 Wrightwood Ave., CHICAGO

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
United States

The Museum School
Drawing, Painting, Modeling, Design, museum research, jewelry, metal work, illustration. Traveling and School Scholarships.
Illustrated Booklet
230 Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a military school that trains for Character! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Protestants only. Athletics. Five buildings, 85 miles from Chicago. Endowed. CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Sitlington, Supt., Box M, Onarga, Ill.

CALIFORNIA PREP. SCHOOL
AN ACCREDITED SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Upon the Henry Foundation
18th year. Lower school of seven grades. Upper school of five forms. Post graduate and junior college courses. Splendid system of physical education. Fall term begins September 15th. For information, address Frank L. Smith, headmaster, Covina, Calif., Box 28.

When You Write
to schools advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

THORPE FOR BOYS
"Character Building on Principle"
6-16 years. A limited enrollment. Boarding 60 boys, grades 1-8. Small classes, a real home. Motherly care. 45 minutes from Chicago, near Lake Michigan. Semi-military, uniforms worn, athletics, riding, winter sports. Also 6½-day plan, so boys can be home week-ends. Summer camp in Wisconsin. Box M, Lake Forest, Illinois.

Harrisburg Academy
147th Year
Prepares for all colleges; experienced teachers; small classes; ideal location; Junior, Middler and Senior Departments. Large campus, fine playing fields and courts, gymnasium, swimming pool. For catalogue address.
ARTHUR E. BROWN, Headmaster
Box S-124 Harrisburg, Pa.

San Diego
Army and Navy Academy
JUNIOR UNIT R. O. T. C.
"The West Point of the West"
"CLASS M" rating of War Department. Fully accredited. Preparatory to college, West Point and Annapolis. Separate junior school for young boys. Summer sessions. Located on bay and ocean. Land and water sports all year. Christian influence. Catalog: Col. Chas. O. Stone, President, Pacific Beach Station, San Diego, Calif.

LEELANAU—For BOYS
A country boarding school offering full academic courses in Junior and Senior High School subjects. College trained teachers. Small classes with careful attention to the individual boy. Practical boat building and all winter sports.
For booklet and information write
William Beale, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." Many ideals. Oldest in West. Motto: "Not many boys, but the right boys." Limited to 60. Junior, Intermediate and Senior departments. Thorough preparation for college. Supervised study. Supervised athletics. Boys taught how to study. Boys taught how to play. Boys taught how to live. Graduates in 40 colleges. Boys from 30 states. Junior boys in separate cottage with housemother. Senior boys in cottages with resident masters. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All sports. C. & H. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, ROGER TODD accredited. 24th year. for Boys 6 to 19. Fully equipped. Modern buildings. Individual attention teachers, and house mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & H. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, ROGER HILL, Prin., Box M, Woodstock, Ill.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

STEARNS FOR BOYS
In the Picturesque New Hampshire Hills
Preparation for College and Scientific Schools. Unusually Rapid Advancement. Lower School. Winter Sports. Golf, Tennis, Baseball, Football, Water Sports. Wholesome Home Atmosphere.
Personal Supervision.
Illustrated Catalog on Request
Arthur F. Stearns, Box 71, Mount Vernon, N. H.

SAN RAFAEL Military Academy
"One of California's finest private schools"
One hour from San Francisco. Primary, Grammar, High School, Junior College. Div. "A" rating, University of Calif. Fully accredited. Military training under United States Army supervision. High scholastic standard. Catalog. A. L. Stewart, Superintendent, Box 8-CQ, San Rafael, Calif.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL
A Leading Preparatory School for Boys
Complete Development of the Individual Boy
—High Scholastic Standards
Usual College Preparatory Range
Five Forms Beginning with 8th Grade
Send for Catalog 328 Huntington Ave., Boston
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ed.M., Headmaster

Chauncy Hall School
321 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON (Copley Sq.)
Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and other Scientific Schools
Every Teacher a Specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

TILTON PREPARES BOYS FOR COLLEGE
Courses one to nine years. Strong faculty. Graduates in over forty colleges. Commercial studies. Modern equipment. New 25-acre athletic field. Separate lower school with experienced housemothers. 2 hours from Boston. Endowed. Moderate rates 56th year. Catalog. T. W. Watkins Headmaster, Box P, Tilton, N. H.

New Hampton
A NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
110th year. Excellent Record in College Preparation. Well-established Athletics. Country Location. 110 Miles from Boston. 180 Boys from 18 States. Modern Equipment. Moderate tuition. Special Junior College Courses in Business Administration for Senior and High School Graduates.
SUMMER SCHOOL
Now in Session
College Preparatory Subjects
For Catalog Address
FREDERICK SMITH, Principal
Box 190, New Hampton, N. H.

FISHBURNE MILITARY SCHOOL
In the Shenandoah Highlands
A boy hits his stride at Fishburne. He makes rapid progress under the practical Fishburne training which educates every side of the boy. Fifty years of successful preparation for college and business. All sports. Complete equipment including two gymnasiums, swimming-pool. Illustrated catalogue.
Col. M. H. Hudgins, Box F, Waynesboro, Va.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

FLINTRIDGE
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
"In California's Finest Residential District"
For girls. Resident and day. Junior and Senior high school. Riding, polo, swimming, tennis, golf. Fall term Sept. 23. Miss Carol Mills, Academic Head. Information upon request. Registrar, 4249 Oakwood Avenue, Flintridge, Calif. Telephone Pasadena-Laurel 1321, P. O. Box 300, Route 1, La Canada, Calif.

The Martha Weaver School for Girls
(Formerly the Elliott School)
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Resident and Day School
Ideal Home Life Character Building
Superior Educational Advantages
Fourth Grade Thru High School
Martha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal
443 S. Mariposa Ave. Tel. EX. 1969

ANNA HEAD School
College Preparatory General Courses
Accredited—East and West
Post Graduate Department Lower School
Music, Art, Home Economics
Outdoor life the year round
Swimming Golf Tennis
One or two classes in pleasant weather
Modern equipment New buildings
Write for illustrated catalog
Mary F. Wilcox, Prin. 2538 Channing Way
Berkeley, California

MarDuffie
Girls successfully prepared for college for forty-one years. Special one-year college review. Music, art. Cultural course for girls not going to college. Progressive methods. Ideal home life. Sports. Booklet.
Dr. and Mrs. JOHN MACDUFFIE, Prins.
183 Upper Central St., Springfield, Mass.

Lasell Seminary
JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School, Catalogue.
Guy M. Winslow, Ph.D., Principal
170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

DREW
SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN
THE IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
On beautiful Lake Gleneida, near N. Y. City. Accredited College Preparatory. Elective Courses. Small classes. Outdoor life and sports. Moderate rates. 68th year. Also Junior School. Catalogue.
Herbert E. Wright, D.D., Pres.
Box M, Carmel, N. Y.

HOUSE IN THE PINES
A Country School near Boston
Thorough College Preparation. Two-Year Graduate Course and Secretarial Courses.
New Art Studio. French House. Household Arts. Music. Fine Riding Horses.
The HOUSE—A Separate School for Girls of Junior High School Age.
Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal
100 Pine Street Norton, Mass.

SEA PINES
25th year Faith Bickford, Principal
BREWSTER ON CAPE COD, MASS.
Outdoor life. Right thinking emphasized. Loving guidance and thorough training. Small unit for little girls in old Homestead, modernized. Separate Student Government Councils for Upper and Lower School. Strong college preparatory teachers. Cultural courses under gifted counselors for girls interested in play production, dancing, art, crafts, music. Domestic Science project in remodelled Cape Cod cottage; modern equipment. Horseback riding and other sports.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

APPLICATIONS for the fall semester which opens September 14 are now being received. Places are available for a limited number of Junior College men, Upper School boys and Upper School girls. For catalogue and complete information, address The Registrar, 5457 Page Boulevard.

(Senior College will open in September, 1932)

Junior College
Upper School
Lower School
Coeducational

The PRINCIPIA
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

Radford School
FOR GIRLS
Delightful dry climate, where the sun shines all day, every day, and where play and study out of doors is possible during the winter. Excellent faculty, music, dramatic art, art. Preparation for colleges. Charming buildings. Horseback riding. Fully accredited. References required. Catalogue.
Lucinda de L. Templin, Ph. D.
5900 Austin Terrace, El Paso, Texas

Fairfax Hall
FOR GIRLS. In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. College preparatory, one-year Junior College, elective courses. Invigorating climate. 50-acre campus, exceptionally fine gymnasium, 2 pools. Riding, golf, all field sports.
CATALOG
John Noble Maxwell, Pres., Box S, Park Station, Waynesboro, Va.

Sunnycrest
A year-round School for Girls. Entrance age 4 to 12. Normal, happy home life. Enrollment limited to 25. Individual needs of the child given careful consideration. Modern methods. Address HELEN CLARKE, Sunnycrest, Holland, Mich. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

ACCREDITED college preparatory, general academic, post-graduate. Junior high school. Music, mathematics, interior decoration. Italian buildings among orange groves in Sierra foothills. Near Los Angeles. Student government. Polo, hockey, tennis, 40th year.
For catalog apply to Registrar
Girls' Collegiate School
GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA

CLAIRBOURN
A TOWN AND COUNTRY SCHOOL
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Resident School for Girls. Co-educational Day School. Kindergarten to College. Accredited Staff. Lectures on Request.
CLAIRBOURN SCHOOL, 340 West California St. Telephone Ter. 2053
CLAIRBOURN HALL, Huntington and Sunnyslope Drives.
Mrs. W. W. Butterfield, Director

The FAULKNER School
A College Preparatory Day School
for Girls of All Ages
From Kindergarten to College
Twenty-third Year Opens Sept. 15, 1931
4746 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Oakland 1423

WESTBROOK
SEMINARY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
Thoroughly prepares young women for college and life. Two-year college course offers individual opportunities. Music, art, dramatics, stenography. Home supervision. Sports. Catalog. Agnes M. Safford, Prin.; Maud F. Thayer, Dean, Box H, Portland, Maine.

Mabelle Scott RANCHO CAMP
for GIRLS
Two mountain locations and Rome Ranche. All outdoor sports. Tutoring if by entry mid-term. Boat trip to Ensenada, Mexico. Rates $30 and $40 per month for July and August. Write or phone. Regular school session beginning September 1st.
Mrs. Mabelle Scott, Corner Chiya and Alcala, Azusa, California. Phone Azusa 351-61.

WALTHAM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
College preparatory, general, and special courses. Day and boarding students. Separate residence for girls 6 to 13 years. Friendly atmosphere. Outdoor sports. Ten miles from Boston. Catalog.
MISS LOUISE FAY, Principal
328 Lexington Street, Waltham, Mass.

College for Women in Boston
Secretarial sciences and teacher-training programs based upon a foundation of general academic studies. Two years for Certificate. 4 years. Degree. Dormitories.
T. LAWRENCE DAVIS, LL.D., Dean
27 Garrison Street, Boston
Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY
James E. Ament, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.
President
One of America's first Junior Colleges. Progressive methods. Wide variety of practical and cultural courses. All sports. 300-acre campus. 32 completely equipped buildings. Suburban to Washington, D. C.
For catalogue address
The Registrar
Box 182
Forest Glen, Md.
A favorite sport.

COEDUCATIONAL
Australia

HUNTINGTOWER
MELBOURNE
AUSTRALIA
Day & Boarding School for Boys and Girls.
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Prospectus apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U5818

United States

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Ronkonkoma 116
Founded 1914
A delightful co-educational school near New York. College preparatory, Art and music emphasized. A splendidly equipped gymnasium, two athletic fields. Horseback riding. 150 acres.
Ages six to nineteen
Upper School—Lower School
Catalogue sent upon request
We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

WESLEY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FULLY ACCREDITED
Thorough Preparation for any College. Excellent Business, Music and Art Courses. Modern Gymnasium, Swimming Pool and Athletic Field. Endowment permits rate of $500.00. Co-educational.
Write for illustrated catalog.
CLARENCE A. SHORT, M. S., President
Box C, Dover, Delaware

ALTADENA
FOUNDATION SCHOOL
Co-Educational Day School. Kindergarten Through Fourth Grade. Music, French, Art and Dancing
Seventh School Year begins September 14th
Aim—A Firm Foundation in Character, Manners, and Academic Knowledge
1158 Beverly Way Sterling 7661
MRS. HAZEL S. JOHNSON, Director
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA

Berkeley Hall School
300 N. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
CO-EDUCATIONAL
Kindergarten through Junior High School
Residence for Girls
Small groups afford opportunity for excellent grade work and for character building through the medium of Music, Dancing, Art, Dramatics and Athletics.
Fall term opens September 15, 1931

BUCKSPORT
CO-EDUCATIONAL college preparatory school on the Penobscot. Cultural and commercial courses. Personal supervision. Modern equipment. Complete recreational program. Winter sports. High standards. Low rates. Illustrated catalog. Howard P. DAVIS, Headmaster, Box S, Bucksport, Maine.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY
CO-ED. Junior College. College preparatory, general academic, music courses. Homelike. 7 buildings. Gymnasium. All sports. Aquatics on Narragansett Bay. Not for profit. 126th year. CATALOG. I. W. LeBaron, Box E, East Greenwich, R. I.

The Out-of-Door School
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Progressive Methods.
Tutoring for Short Term Pupils.
Residence and Day School.
Pre-School to College.
Sunshine and Swimming all the year.

HA-HANA SCHOOL
Lakeside, San Diego County, Calif.
A resident and day school in the country. Gardening, crafts, creative arts, all social and tool subjects for boys and girls of the Elementary and Junior High grades. Natural environment for normal growth. For further information and booklet address
LOUISE B. ULRICH, Principal
Ha-hana advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor and Progressive Education Magazine

CUSHING ACADEMY
Coeducational High standard of scholarship and character. College preparatory, general, commercial, music courses. Modern buildings. Active student life. All athletics, winter sports. 87th year. Catalog JAMES W. VOSE, Ed.M., Prin., Box 28, Ashburnham, Mass.

AUSTIN-CATE
COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
In the New Hampshire Hills
A Sound Secondary Education at Moderate Cost. Special Courses in Agriculture. Shop Work and Music. Outdoor Sports the Year Round. Moderate Tuition Rate.
Dana C. Cummings, Headmaster
Box 67, Center Strafford, N. H.

INTERIOR·DECORATION·ANTIQUES

Individuality in Windows

I—DRAPERIES

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

A WINDOW can be just a window — something through which a certain amount of light is permitted to enter a building —or it can be a thing of charm and beauty, contributing much toward the happy ensemble of a home.

The kinds of windows through which the family look out upon the world are determined by the architectural plan, but the way in which those windows shall be decorated must be decided, most often, by the homemaker herself, with due regard to a number of important points.

There are tall windows and short ones; there are wide ones and narrow ones. Their various proportions and shapes must be given careful thought, as must their relation to the other elements of the fixed background and the general plan of interior decoration. The outlook and the direction of the naural light are other factors that enter into the decision of the type and color of the draperies.

If your house is built on architectural lines which permit the use of standard windows all through, your problem is comparatively simple, in one sense, but the very fact that the windows themselves are "standard" makes it possible to exercise considerable initiative in order to prevent too much sameness.

Viewing One's Problems in the Large

It is wise to visualize the whole room and the whole house before you start in, remembering that many people who never see the inside of your home get a definite impression of the family that lives there through the outside appearance. The windows are a very prominent contribution to that outside appearance.

The kind of window decoration that is most usual is, of course, the simple combination draperies extending to the floor, with straight glass curtains reaching to the window sill. The draperies are full of pattern and design if the walls are plain and if there is not a great deal of strong color or pattern in the upholstery. That is one basic rule for making a happy room.

For a long time, valances and box headings have been used with many and various types of windows, wisely or otherwise. I am now told, by a person whose business it is to see the trends a long time ahead, that the really well-dressed window will gradually cease to wear them.

There are certain conditions, however, where a valance or other deep heading is almost necessary—where it may be a very important factor in right proportions for the window. A high, narrow window may need to be cut down, in order to bring it into proper scale. The simplest way to do that is to cut off the upper part by means of a deep valance. Or, too much light and sunshine may come pouring in and a valance may be needed to cut off some of it. It is simpler of course to omit these features entirely, and often it is more in keeping with the informal character of most of our rooms.

Adequate Light and Privacy, Factors

If draperies are needed actually to control the light, rather than simply for their decorative value, they should be hung partly over the glass itself and so arranged on a pull cord that they may be drawn across entirely, or to any agreeable point. Privacy, too, is another very practical reason for having draperies on draw cords.

If the windows are narrow, and the need is to make them appear wider in order to secure good proportion, then they should be hung at the outside edge of the window frame, provided that the rest of the wall space is such that the room itself will not be thrown out of proportion. One's eye should be able to tell when the balance is right.

In the case of a double or a triple window, the drapery arrangement will usually be the same as for a single window. Such windows are usually built for the sake of good proportion, to give more light, or because of a view, and draperies between the individual windows are not needed or wanted.

Still, baseboard-length or floor-length draperies both have their advocates. The choice will depend a good deal upon personal preference as well as upon the kind of window, but there is a certain dignity about the longer ones.

Casement windows and those over bookcases need the simplest kind of treatment, in harmony with the rest of the room, and the draperies should hang straight and full, just to the sill.

French windows should not differ in treatment from other types, so far as the draperies themselves are concerned, the placing of the hangings to be governed by the width of the windows.

Regarding Fabrics

Most of the fabrics that are used for upholstery can also be used for draperies, including mohairs and tapestries in lighter weights, and where they are suitable. There are so many delightful new things in silks, rayons and other fabrics, that give a feeling of lightness, with permanence, that one has a very wide choice. The guiding principle should always be, "Is it suitable and is it harmonious?"

We live so much less formally in America than we formerly did that the use in living room and library of fabrics that were once considered only for bedrooms and sun porches has come about quite naturally. Now draperies of printed linen, cretonne and chintz add their bit to the brightness of all rooms. If, however, you like the formal touch, or the house demands it, then you may choose between velour, velvet, damask or mohair.

If making your own draperies, as so many women are doing nowadays with marked success, be very careful in measurements and in allowances for hems and headings. Remember, also, that if you are using figured material, with a definite repeat, it must be planned so that the repeats come in exactly the same place on both side pieces.

There are several good reasons for preferring lined draperies to unlined. They hold their shape much better and the lining serves as a protection against fading, if the light is strong. Unbleached muslin and sateen are the materials best suited for linings. If an interlining is advisable, cotton flannel is the most satisfactory thing. Leave the bottom of the lining free from the fabric itself so that there will be no chance of pulling.

There are several types of headings, the choice being governed largely by the kind of fabric.

Rods of Various Sorts

Since the draperies must be hung on something, the selection of rods deserves some thought. Round types and flat ones both have their special uses. If the drapery is to operate on rings, then the round rod will be better. If shirring is important, the flat rod makes for a neater appearance. If it is not planned to draw the draperies across the window, short rods at each side may be used to hold them, thus doing away with another line across the window. It seems to me that in most cases the less conspicuous the rod the better the appearance.

Highly decorative rods are to be had in wood and wrought iron or composition, done into spears or lances or other designs. Beware of using these if your home is simple and without definite period effect. An elaborate rod of medieval design, with fierce looking spearheads, somehow doesn't go with gay chintz drapery, for example.

This matter of suitable draperies is one well worth spending a good deal of time and thought on. Satisfaction in the results is likely to be in proportion. You can make a very ordinary window into an attractive and harmonious part of your decoration, or you can bring out the full beauty of an architecturally fine one. You can make one that has a window seat into a charming spot, ane you can conform to the dignity of a fine old deep set one.

In fact you can do more with your windows in the way of good decoration than with any other part of the "fixed background" if you really set out to do it.

SINO-KOREAN CLASHES UPSET TOKYO POLITICS

Opposition Party Blames Shidehara's Foreign Policy for Incidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Press criticism of the Government's attitude in the troubles in Korea and Manchuria has been mounting here.

The present Sino-Korean trouble started with what the Japanese describe as an effort by Chinese to dispossess Korean settlers in the region of Kirin (Manchuria). The Koreans resisted the Chinese and there has been considerable fighting. Many Koreans were reported maltreated and some killed. This news spread rapidly in Korea, with considerable exaggeration, and attacks on Chinese residents of Korea immediately started. Nearly 100 Chinese were killed and scores injured before the Japanese police, assisted by the military, could restore order. Many Chinese fled to Manchuria, leaving their property behind them. Retaliatory attacks on Koreans in Manchuria followed, and it is these attacks which the Japanese Government has found so embarrassing.

The opposition political party, the Seiyukai, declared that these incidents resulted from the weak foreign policy of Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister of the Wakatsuki Cabinet. The Premier came to the Foreign Minister's defense.

There are more than 1,000,000 Koreans, subjects of the Japanese Emperor, in Manchuria and protection of the welfare of these settlers has long been a problem. The Koreans are largely poor peasant farmers, who, by their unending labor, have transformed nuge areas in Manchuria into garden spots. More than 365,000 Koreans live in the Chientao district of southern Kirin. They outnumber the Chinese in this region by more than eight to one but their position, following the anti-Chinese riots in Korea proper has become difficult. The Chinese police and military, according to the Koreans, have subjected them to every sort of indignity. Japanese at home naturally demand that the Koreans be protected and the inability of the Government to grant protection, as well as its generally conciliatory attitude toward China, has brought increasing criticism.

JAPANESE TO EXTEND TOURIST TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—A new Japanese shipping service between the Union and South America will begin in August under a pooling arrangement made by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Yusen Shosen Kaisha, two of the greatest shipping companies.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is taking over the entire South American service and has arranged a monthly service, which will make possible a great extension in the tourist traffic between South America and South Africa.

NORWEGIAN GETS COURT POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—Judge Erling Qvale, during recent years president of the lower court in Alexandria, Egypt, has been appointed member of the mixed court of appeal in place of Mr. Michael Hansson, who has resigned his position as president of the court in order to take up a position in Norway. On leaving Alexandria President Hansson was decorated with the great cross of the Nile Order.

Students Scale Difficult Summit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif.—By their original system of mountain climbing, which they predict will revolutionize that sport, Mr. Warren Loose and Elden Dryer, two California college students, reached the top of Mount Starr King, which has not been climbed, according to Government records, since 1877.

Mount Starr King is a thimble-shaped peak east of Yosemite Valley, rising to an elevation of 9051 feet. It glacier-polished sides, sloping at 55 to 65 degrees, are so smooth that attempts to climb it have failed. Capt. George Anderson and Mr. J. M. Hutchings, pioneer Yosemite guides, climbed the southwest slope in 1877 by driving spikes into the rock and pulling each other up with ropes.

The two college students chose the north slope, the shortest and steepest way to the top. They used no ropes or spikes. On their feet were tennis shoes. They made the ascent, representing 800 feet of steep climbing, in 20 minutes.

Their system is based on presenting the largest possible holding surface to the surface to be climbed, thus securing the maximum traction. A half-inch projection is enough for them to hold by, they declare, and going down is no more difficult than going up.

Neither of the youths are experienced mountain climbers, and one of them had never climbed before. They just got an idea, they explained, proved it on paper and then in practice.

They tested their theory by climbing Half Dome, 10 feet away from the cable steps that other climbers use. Near the top is a slope so steep that to climb it seems impossible. Two witnesses saw the climb and signed a statement, now in the cache at the tip of Half Dome, that the youths had no artificial aid.

The mountain climbers intend to scale the most difficult peaks they can find, and are interested in summits which have never been reached before.

Snowden's Stand Alarms Oil Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Mr. Philip Snowden's statement in the British House of Commons that he cannot adopt any of the proposals put forward by the shale oil companies and the National Union of Shale Miners and Oil Workers, supplemented by a memorandum from the Department of Miners, has caused a good deal of concern among the workmen in the oil industry, as it is feared the companies will carry out their intention of closing down certain works which would, it is estimated, throw about 2000 employees out of work. These workers are on a day-to-day notice.

The proposals put forward and rejected by Mr. Snowden are: (1) The transfer of the horsepower tax on motor vehicles to an excise duty on petrol, giving exemption to shale oil companies from said duty. (2) An exemption of the present excise duty on motor spirit produced at Uphill Refinery from crude oil imported from Russia up to a maximum of 30,000,000 gallons at 6d. a gallon. The memorandum from the Department of Mines suggested: The application of the hydrogenization process; the purchase of oil fuel by the Admiralty at a preferential price; a direct subsidy; assistance by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

A meeting of the shale companies will be held at an early date to consider the situation which has arisen.

WAILING WALL REPORT DECRIED BY MOSLEMS

Jews Regret Structure Being Classed as Ordinary Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Those who believe the report by the League's Wailing Wall Commission on Moslem and Jewish rights and claims would settle for all time this troublesome question are doomed to be disappointed.

Jewish opinion accepted the recommendations without demur, if not without misgivings, while Moslem opinion and to some extent Christian Arab opinion have steadily crystallized against the commission's verdict, which recognizes Moslem ownership of the site and Jewish right to devotions.

Recognition of Moslem ownership without any limitation arising from the character of the wall as res divinum is deeply disappointing to the Jews, who consider it wrong that the wall can be owned like an ordinary piece of property. The Scholl of the Law is to be allowed only on exceptional Holy Days but not on the Sabbath, although the reading of the "Sepher Torah" forms an integral and indispensable part of service on Saturdays. The sounding of the Ram's Horn is also permanently prohibited, owing, as the Jews think, to an inadvertence.

That "the Jews shall have free access to the Western Wall for the purposes of devotions at all times" is gratifying to the Jews, as is the commission's opinion "that the place in question must be regarded as being a religious site and is used as such exclusively by the adherents of the Mosaic creed." For it was part of the Jewish case that the Wailing Wall is sacred only to the Jews, and the explicit guarantee of free access to the place meets the Jewish contention.

The commissioners were also very careful always to refer to "devotions" rather than "prayer," although in the Hebrew text, perhaps lacking a literal equivalent for the word, it is translated "prayer." To avoid the use of the word "prayer-books," the commissioners went so far as to refer to "hand-books" which Jews may carry to the wall.

The Moslems object that in a dispute between Moslems and Jews the Palestine Government has now been accorded the position of a third party, alone entitled to make necessary repairs at the wall. They recall the statement the Moslem Counsel made at the opening of the commission's inquiry in June last year that the Arabs had never recognized the mandate and were therefore not bound by any decisions of a commission answerable to the League.

"The Moslem religion does not allow non-Moslems to offer prayers at their holy places, nor can any power compel them to accept decisions conflicting with their traditions," the leading Arab counsel before the commission has declared. "The commissioners have done nothing to mitigate the quarrel between the Arabs and the Jews."

U. S. PLAYING CARD CO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1—U. S. Playing Card Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $490,538 after depreciation and taxes, equal to $1.23 a share, par $10, on the 400,000 shares.

LYNN GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric Company is closing its Lynn (Mass.) plant for two weeks from Aug. 3 to 17 for a general vacation. It will maintain only a skeleton force to take care of any emergencies.

Washington Area Made Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—After 10 years of continuous agitation on the part of Wenatchee and Everett outdoor enthusiasts, an area of 233,600 acres of virtually primitive region surrounding Glacier Peak has been set aside by the Federal Government as a recreational area. It will be known as the Glacier Peak Cascade Mountain playground unit.

The area lies about 50 miles north of here and extends along the summit of the Cascades for about 25 miles and has a maximum width of 20 miles. Glacier Peak, the highest point in the area, is an individual volcanic cone rising 10,436 feet and is said to contain more glaciers than any other peak in the United States. Mountain lakes and torrential streams, miles of peaceful, variegated meadows and many types of timber and vegetation set off the area as a natural playground, and will mean to the nature lovers of Everett and Wenatchee what Mount Rainier means to the people of Seattle and Tacoma, and what Mount Baker means to the people of Bellingham.

An association was formed here in 1921 to promote statewide interest in having the area set aside. Soon afterward Everett took up the move and largely through the latter's efforts a survey was made in 1929 by Mr. F. W. Cleator, district recreational examiner of Portland, whose plan for the preservation of the region has been accepted by the Federal Government.

Liverpool Museum Shows Asian Attire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—The Liverpool Free Public Museums, owned by the Corporation, have formed the nucleus of an important Gallery of Oriental Ethnology.

The Chinese section is almost complete and has just received from the Duke of Gloucester, on permanent loan, a handsome group of figures in Chinese costume of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, which was presented to him in Singapore during his Eastern tour. The group, with its painstaking craftsmanship, will be especially valuable in showing authentic details of the clothing and appearance of members of the upper classes of its period.

The aim of the new gallery, which is under the direction of Dr. Douglas Allan, curator of the museum, is to survey the every-day experience and religion of the people of the East, and not to make merely a collection of valuable works of art.

Dr. Allan emphasized the importance of seizing the present moment in making such a collection. The East is no longer "the unchanging East," he urged, for Western ideas are rapidly spreading, and Western pots and pans, Western clothes and bowler hats, are supplanting the domestic articles and clothing that are being less widely made by native craftsmen.

PARK SUPPLANTS SCOTS BATTLEFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—What was once the scene of grave destruction has now become a field of reconstruction with the opening of the new recreation park at Bannockburn. The new park, which is situated on ground extending to 14 acres on either side of the Bannock River, cost roughly £3000.

"Public parks and playing fields are developing all over the country. This park now being opened will surely add to the well-being of our generation," said Mr. Johnston.

Altman Mid-Summer SALE of Furniture

Features Altman Fine Qualities

At Prices to Compel Prompt Selection

Many have been attracted by the almost phenomenal values of this extensive sale — furniture carefully chosen to Altman standards and now offered at such worthwhile savings as to urge investment for the near future. Those who will redecorate or furnish new homes this Fall may profit by these reduced prices . . . Purchases will be held for later delivery.

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

Hundreds of Pieces Greatly Reduced

Coverings of beautiful fabrics and each piece meeting the Altman standard of all hair and down construction

Chairs . . now priced, $20 to $1250

Sofas and Love Seats . $124 to $2500

2-Piece Suites . . . $264 to $3750

"Super-Easy" Models (Altman Custom-Built Upholstered Furniture) at Important Concessions

BEDROOM SUITES

Substantial Savings on Every Suite

Fine period reproductions and modern suites of superior construction and detailed finish

Suites . now priced, $147.50 to $4200

29 Bedroom Suites Reduced ⅓ from the July Price

Altman Bedding Featured at Discounts During the Sale

DINING ROOM SUITES

Period Designs Temptingly Re-Priced

Fine woods and highest type of cabinet work maintained throughout the selection

Suites . . now priced, $180 to $4316

19 Dining Room Suites Reduced ⅓ from the July Price

IMPORTED FURNITURE

Many Beautiful Pieces Thriftily Priced

A large and varied group of occasional pieces developed in combinations of rare woods—included are commodes, tea tables, powder tables, stools, benches, desks, and a number of fine chairs. *Note:* pairs may be obtained in many instances.

ANTIQUES Many Pieces at ½ the Previous Price

Similar Opportunities are offered in

PICTURES, MIRRORS and ART OBJECTS

FURNITURE—SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 34th STREET Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-7000

NEW YORK

INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Country Life In Colonial America

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THAT her interest is in people first and in things second is apparent before one has read many pages in Marion Nichol Rawson's latest book. In fact if we had read the subtitle, which we sometimes miss, it would have been clear that this was a story of early American customs. The author has, it seems, dwelt long in the rural districts of southern New Hampshire and Vermont, there becoming very friendly with the elder descendants of the pioneers.

Such people are the repositories of much knowledge of local habits and customs of the past, facts acquired partly by observation but mostly by tradition. The indifference of many of their young relatives is likely to result in only a little of this information being passed along in the manner it was received by these seniors. So such work as Mrs. Rawson's is particularly timely and valuable, as the sources of this folk skill and reminiscence are rapidly disappearing and are not to be replaced.

Most collectors of early American furniture, old china and household utensils appear to be satisfied to acquire the objects themselves. There is a pleasant and often engrossing diversion in bringing together many pieces of glass, of china, of pewter or of furniture, selected with discretion and patiently accumulated from many shops and homes scattered over a wide area, it may be over several years of time. Even though one's thoughts in the pursuit do not extend back of the interesting things themselves, the avocation may be a wholesome and profitable one. Still more so if one becomes acquainted with the original owners' days and ways.

"When Antiques Were Young"

It is well that those of us who have but a vague knowledge of the pristine setting of the things commonly known as antiques should become acquainted with the writings of Mrs. Rawson, who has already given us "Candle Days" and "Country Auction," and whose latest volume is "When Antiques Were Young." To her, kettles and candle molds, noggins and trivets, samplers and porringers, are symbols to be interpreted in terms of human activity, which she illuminates with affectionate regard, for her readers' pleasure.

It is the life of the farm or the small village which is reflected for the most part in these pages, rather than that of the more prosperous, larger communities and commercial centers. Perhaps we have already become familiar with the manners of the more wealthy, in Salem and Boston and New York and Philadelphia and the plantations of the South. This is rather a record of the people of the soil, as the ancestors of most of us probably were at one time or another.

Clearing away of the forest for the planting of corn or for building a cabin; barn raisings and other neighborly group tasks; the old-time school of long hours, rigid tasks and backless benches; the schoolmaster and the minister as heads of two community institutions; the games of youth and the diversions of adults—all these topics become vivid and vigorous, as fact and anecdote deal with Pennsylvania and New York to some degree, although for the most part with New England.

Board $2.58 a Month

It would seem that the author had come farther down the years than she realized when she mentioned the devices for combating certain potato pests. The now familiar Colorado beetles did not reach the more eastern states until the 1870's, so the appliances used to keep these prolific insects off the crops could hardly be classed as antiques. It was little more than fifty years earlier, however, that prices were so low as to make them seem cited from the seventeenth century rather than the nineteenth. In 1828, when school teachers were boarded in families, the cost in one case was $2.58 for four weeks, this being paid by the town, which at the same time paid the school teacher $3 as wages for an equal period.

Several devices are described for lifting water from wells, most of them being familiar. One is mentioned which involved a windlass and "the assistance of a 193-pound stone with an iron ring, fastened in some now forgotten way to the drawing apparatus." This heavy weight was used in the manner which will be remembered by many people, however. In boyhood I have often drunk from a well which was served by a balanced windlass on which a stone such as this was attached by a wide leather belt. The other end of the belt was fastened to a small drum, perhaps six inches in diameter. Close by this on the same shaft was a large drum, two and a half or three feet in diameter, over which ran the rope to which the well bucket was attached. Dropping the bucket twelve or fifteen feet—perhaps more—into the cold, dark well, would raise the heavy stone only two feet or so, its weight bringing the filled bucket quickly and easily to the top of the well curb.

Removed from a mansion in Charleston, S. C., built in 1772, this excellent interior is one of two rooms recently installed in the Minneapolis Institute of Art. The highboy of Philadelphia type; the clock made in New York in 1773; the tip-and-turn tables of rare excellence; the remarkably fine Colonial armchair; the Chippendale type eight-legged settee, combine to make the furnishings of suitable merit to harmonize with the extraordinary quality of the interior itself

Traditions Hold Many Errors

It seems not altogether pleasing to have such doubtful traditions handed on as those which Mrs. Rawson quotes regarding HL hinges. These were common enough in the colonial times and their form is the natural result of mechanical requirements. Our Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors would be most unlikely to shape their household hardware in a way which would suggest the ecclesiastical formality which they so strongly opposed. More than that, there is no contemporary record which we are acquainted with which even suggests that the HL stands for "Holy Lord."

These reservations in our approval of Mrs. Rawson's book should not be construed as carping or trivial fault-finding. It is rather that we must in fairness to our readers except from our approval, paragraphs that are especially noticed as at fault. "When Antiques Were Young" is published by E. P. Dutton & Co. at $5.

Antiques in Almshouses

London

Old almshouses are to be found in many towns and villages, and contain treasures galore, being usually less accessible to the eager buyers than the roadside cottages. The inhabitants are given one or two rooms, with firing and water supply, and a small grant of money to supplement their old-age pensions, and they live companionably together, with their own possessions around them. It is not so easy to find your way in here, but the Vicar, if you make his acquaintance, could most likely arrange a visit for you.

The houses themselves are sometimes little gems in their humble way, and being officially administered, have been kept in good repair. If you came with me I could take you to a square paved courtyard, with the red brick and timbered houses built round three sides of it. The doors open from the kitchens, or living rooms, into the court, and beside each door is a bench where the tenant sits in the sunshine on fine days.

There is a grass plat in the center of the court, where a black cat is sleeping in the sunshine, and a great wistaria vine cascades into fountains of bloom along the house front. The petals drift softly down on the women, who are knitting and talking away to each other, and the sweet almond scent comes to you on the warm spring air. This is truly a bit of old England, unchanged since the building and endowment of the almshouses, nearly 250 years ago.

Now, perhaps, you are saying, "This is all very well, and very nice to go and see, but we should like something to show for our seeing." So, here is the other aspect of your antique hunting.

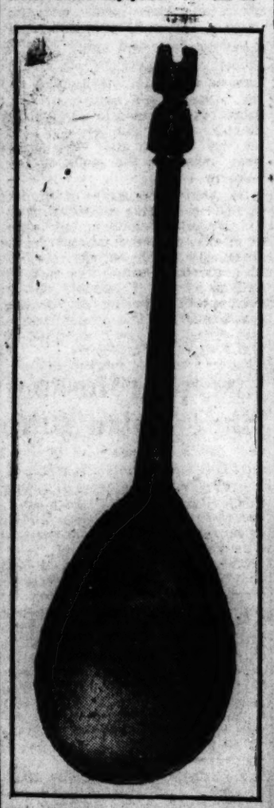
A service in old Coalport china has every piece perfect and fully marked. There is a double-handled sugarbowl, with cover and stand; a slop bowl, milk jug, two cake plates, 12 shallow small cups and saucers, and 12 large cups with deep saucers to match. The pattern is a trailing wreath of exquisite pale pink roses, with sprays of blue vetch against a background of gold filigree, on mellow creamy china.

The service was made in the early part of last century, at the time when the famous china painter Billingsley was working at the Coalport factory, and the roses have the unmistakable touch of his hand.

Some friends of mine were motoring through one of the cathedral cities last summer, and they found this china at a small tea shop, where they quite unexpectedly decided to pull up for tea.

Being indefatigable china-collectors, who have courted many snubs in their searchings, they asked, according to custom, if the proprietress had any old things for sale. As a result they carried off the tea service in exchange for a generous payment, leaving the former owner delighted. It is the best of its kind that I have ever seen, and would be an acquisition to any museum.

Oh yes! I'm not denying there are practical, as well as sentimental, thrills to be enjoyed! M. G.



A spoon of pewter, such as was used in England 500 years ago. The top shows a woman's headdress of the period

Latten Spoons

By COLLECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A DOUBLE handful of old base-metal spoons—158 in all—realised £100 in a famous Bond Street auction room not long ago. Such sales are now few and far between owing to the scarcity of the objects.

They had cost when they were made in the 300 years between 1350 and 1650 A. D., about 2 cents apiece, say $1 for the lot. Thrown away down drains, on rubbish heaps, dug up again during the perennial London building excavations, they become the treasured objects of the eager collector's quest, and worth considerably more than their weight in gold.

Some of these spoons were made of pewter, others of latten, a word which is derived from the old French word laton, meaning a mixed medieval metal made of copper and zinc and not readily distinguishable from brass.

Shakespeare, who is reputed to have been godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children, was asked after the christening why he seemed so preoccupied. He replied, according to Hone, as follows:

"Ben, I have been considering a great while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my godchild and I have resolved it at last."

"I prithee, what?" said Ben.

"I, faith, Ben," replied Shakespeare. "I'll give him a dozen good latten spoons and thou shalt translate them."

Latten spoons of Shakespeare's time were included in the collection.

Two of the most interesting items offered were early fifteenth century pewter specimens, the handles of which were surmounted by the head and bust of the woman of fashion wearing the astonishing crescent-shaped, or horned, headdress of the period. It was Anne of Bohemia, the wife of King Richard II, who introduced the horned headdress of Bohemia into England in the closing years of the fourteenth century.

English women were enthusiastic over the new headdress, which consisted of two curved cardboard horns, two feet in height by two in breadth, covered with gold and silver lace and enriched by sewed-in jewels.

Another early pewter variety sold was adorned at the top of the stem by nothing less than a model of a horse's hoof and fetlock. It was discovered in 1892 in the Fleet Ditch not far from St. Paul's Cathedral.

The stems of other examples were surmounted by the images of Apostles bearing their appropriate emblems, by sitting lions, by six-sided and twisted balls, acorns, spikes faceted liked diamonds—a rich and almost bewildering variety compared with the modern conventionalized silver or plated article which has no head at all.

Old Charleston Rooms Go West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

AMONG the distinguished and important events in the museum world this season is the installation, at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, of two rooms from the Charleston (S. C.) house of Col. John Stuart, built in 1772. These rooms and their furnishings have been presented to the institute by Mr. and Mrs. James Ford Bell of Minneapolis, in memory of Mr. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Bell.

Colonel Stuart, who came to Charleston from England in 1743 as the King's Indian agent, is said to have belonged to the royal family of that name. According to contemporary letters, "he spared no expense to make the house one of the best in Charles Town." Still standing at the corner of Tradd and Orange Streets, it is of the type known as a single house, with the entrance door at the side, a reception room and dining room on the ground floor, and the large drawing room on the second floor. It is the dining room and upstairs drawing room that have been acquired for the institute. The great heat of the long southern summers made these upstairs drawing rooms a necessary feature of Charleston houses, so that whatever ocean breezes there were could be enjoyed.

It has taken over three years to collect the furniture, paintings, textiles and accessories with which the two rooms are now furnished with such distinction. Every effort has been made to do away with so-called museum atmosphere and to show the visitor the authentic setting in which a cultivated and well-to-do gentleman of the American colonies lived during the period just preceding and following the Revolution. To this end all museum labels and the usual ropes and "do not touch" signs have been done away with. The living and human qualities of the rooms have thus been preserved.

As the Rooms Are Now

At the entrance to the rooms the institute has reproduced the façade of the Stuart House, with its green-shuttered windows and classic doorway, through which the visitor enters the drawing-room, spacious, rectangular, entirely paneled with southern cypress wood, painted white. The decoration centers on important architectural features—the mantel, the overdoors and cornice, the skillful carving being entirely in the English version of the rococo manner. Over the fireplace hangs a portrait of Henry Lambert, Esq., painted by Gilbert Stuart when this artist was at the height of his English career, before he returned to his native country to paint the George Washington portraits for which he is, perhaps, most famous.

On the opposite wall, over an elaborately carved lowboy of Philadelphia type, is another important painting, by one of Stuart's masters, Benjamin West. This is a portrait of Diana Mary Barker of Speen House, Berkshire, and is in the graceful, leisured manner of Reynolds and Romney.

There are two other Philadelphia pieces in the drawing room, made when the cabinetmakers of that city were producing their most sophisticated creations. One of these is a highboy of imposing proportions and unusually elaborate carving. The other is a tripod table with a beautifully carved pie-crust edge. On it is a tea set of Worcester porcelain, made about 1760, which echoes the Chinese fashions so much in vogue at that time.

Rhode Island and Ireland

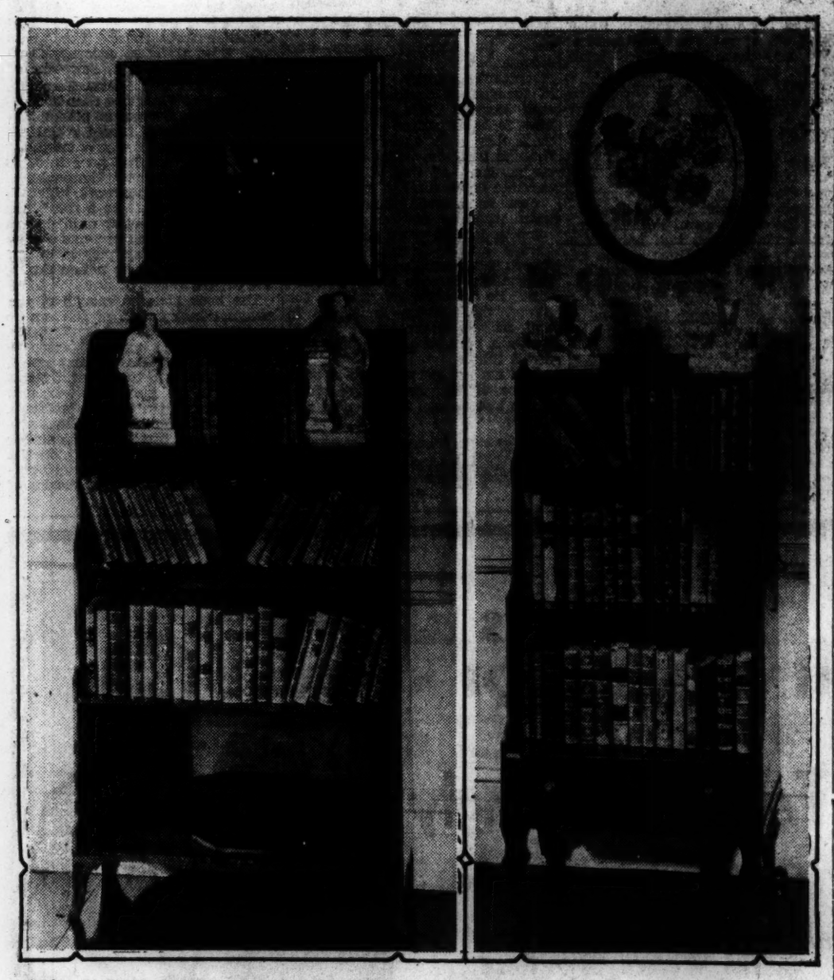
An exceptionally beautiful piece is the block-front secretary-desk, made in Rhode Island about 1770. Its restraint and simplicity, with bonnet top, flame finials and ball handles, make it very striking. Desks of this type are extremely rare. The unusually large and very elaborate chandelier is Irish glass, of the Waterford bluish tints, beautifully illustrates the two chief Waterford characteristics.

A mahogany long case clock is inscribed within with the name of Cardan Proctor, New York clockmaker, and the date 1773.

In the dining room Chippendale is left behind, and his two most distinguished successors, Hepplewhite and Sheraton, are represented. The paneling of this room, also of white-painted cypress, is carved in the classic traditions of the period. A pair of corner tables have intricate inlays of satinwood on both skirting and legs. The Sheraton type chairs show variation of the classical motifs—drapery swags, urns and garlands. The sideboard is a fine Hepplewhite example, with fan-shaped inlays of holly and satinwood accenting each angle; it has knife boxes of harmonious design.

A painting over the mantelpiece represents Wycombe Mansions, a large house of middle Georgian architecture, set within a spacious park, and is by William Hannen, an English artist of that period. Below is a K'ang Hsi garniture of exquisite design and glaze. Opposite is a portrait by Joseph Blackburn of the Marchioness of Wentworth, a member of the famous Wentworth family of New Hampshire.

Mr. Bell's memorial to his parents is of the greatest significance in several ways—documentary, æsthetic and historical. Competent judges consider these two rooms to be among the most distinguished examples of late eighteenth century colonial interiors.



FROM ENGLISH HOMES OF THE 18TH CENTURY THESE COMPANIONABLE BOOK SHELVES OF MAHOGANY SUGGEST THE HOUSEHOLD'S FAMILIARITY WITH LITERATURE

Some of the small bookshelves made in England between 1780 and 1800 have a peculiar charm. These two, similar on the whole but quite different in detail, were recently seen in the Au Quatrieme Galleries of John Wanamaker. The small size and the excellent design of these intimate bits of furniture give them a peculiarly strong appeal for the discriminating collector.

Picture hanging is a PLEASURE when you use Moore Push-Pins and Moore 10c Push-less Hangers, packets everywhere. Moore Push-Pin Co., Phila.

Old Burnham-Hart House
Built in 1640
In IPSWICH, MASSACHUSETTS
35 Miles North of Boston
U. S. Route 1-A
A delightful Stopping Place for Discriminating Motorists
17th Century Bedrooms with Present-Day Comforts
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
American Antiques
Martha Lucy Murray, Owner Manager
Tel. Ipswich 240 Daily to Oct. 15

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Come and Rummage IN Aunt Lydia's Summer Shop
85 Main Street
Peterborough, N. H.
Antiques Arts and Decorations

Clearance Sale
Reductions of 20% on All Furniture and Materials
ADOLF S. KIRK
INTERIOR DECORATOR
1385 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 4296
Upholstery Draperies Slip Covers

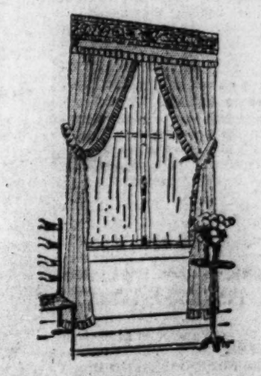
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 10
Deposits Received by Mail
HOME SAVINGS BANK
73 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

GREEK ORIENTAL RUGS
HAND MADE (BY REFUGEE ARTISANS)
DURABILITY, BEAUTY, QUALITY
Enrich your home, office, church. Unusual prices per square yard in Greece (cash basis).
Ushak quality....$9.00 Sparta quality....$13.50
Shivas quality....$19.50
Ancient Greek or other special designs 10% extra.
We want to please you
P. A. PALEOLOG
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT
P. O. B. 70, ATHENS, GREECE

UPHOLSTERING
REFINISHING REPAIRING
Now at Reduced Summer Prices
We Specialize in Antique Furniture—Estimates Cheerfully Given
CHARLES E. BUTLER & COMPANY
84 QUEENSBURY STREET, BOSTON
KENmore 8091

Philatelists!! Here You Are!!!
I stock all the best known stamp catalogues, Albums, and Ralph's Stamp Albums, and accessories. For the use of the Junior I have a wide range in packets and sets of stamps, etc. If India, Uganda, Egypt, Ceylon or South Africa, etc., can order from me. Why not YOU!!!
R. H. TWEEDALE of The Bijou Stamp Shop
33 Cheltenham Crescent, Harrogate
Yorks, England

For the Living and Bed Room



The problem of getting the right material for glass curtains is solved by the selection of Nu-Tone Marquisette. You'll like it because it softens the light and gives a lovely, restful atmosphere.

This Echo Bridge curtain is a charming neutral tone that will harmonize with any style or color of furnishings. It is cobweb sheer . . . beautifully lustrous . . . hangs in graceful, even folds . . . launders like a linen handkerchief.

You'll like it not only for the living room but for the other rooms as well.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

Just send your name and address and we will mail you a generous sample together with folder illustrating the styles. You can take the sample and match it in your local stores in the curtain styles and lengths you want.

Martin Manufacturing Co.
Established 1897
Boston, Mass., West Newton P. O.
ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The White Indian

Snow Man, by Malcolm Waldron. London: Cape. 10s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

MEN go out into what it is melodramatic to call the wide open spaces, and, even more self-consciously, seek a place to "forget," but succeed only in remembering too well. Unregarded goes the warning written of the loneliness suffered by Alexander Selkirk:

Oh Solitude where are the charms
That Sages have seen in your face?

There are some, however, who have a genius for solitude—have no sentimental regard for their own private drama. The thought of two or three gathered together is anathema to them. They regard the cities with horror, the easy countryside with contempt and feel "crowded" when there is another human being within a hundred miles. Such a man was Hornby, the Snow man of this book, whose name is associated with years of solitude spent in the Barren lands above the timber line of northern Canada.

The book records one of his last journeys into this uninhabited and uncharted desert of snow, when he took with him another Englishman, a certain Captain Bullock; but Bullock was one of the secondary order of solitaries who seek solitude dramatically, but do not ensue it for a lifetime. This is not to say that Bullock was not a stout, courageous man performing great feats of mental and physical endurance; but he had not that pure, frozen passion for solitude which Hornby had. For Bullock a year or more in the Barren lands was enough as is frankly and intimately stated in the book.

Bullock or Waldron?

So intimately is it stated, in fact, so closely is the experience shown through the eyes of Bullock in something like a mariner of a novel that one asks if Mr. Malcolm Waldron is not a pseudonym for Bullock. Whether it is or whether the work has been written for him by Mr. Malcolm Waldron from the copious diaries which Bullock kept in his arctic loneliness, the story has an astonishing self-consciousness which is that of the naïf, hero-worshiping diarist in either guise. And although the narrative is straightforward and vivid I am not sure that a recent tendency to make a bit of a novel out of an expedition is happier than most attempts at semi-fictive biography. The explorer's Journal is a form which is hard to excel and I would sooner have a complete Journal, for all its longeurs and personal omissions, than something hovering uncomfortably between fact and appearance of fiction, a something which in the hands of anyone not an imaginative artist may become melodrama. Putting these points aside—and they definitely include an implication of rather deficient sensitiveness—there is nothing to say against the book and a great deal to be said in its favor.

Its chief attraction is the struggle to collect a thousand and one impressions of Hornby into a coherent whole. He was an extraordinary man. Educated, a gentleman of some means, gentle, obstinate, proud, vain and wayward, passionately loving the snow as some love the soil, he had gone native in the Barrens.

Unique Knowledge

His knowledge was unique knowledge. "Gone native" hardly describes him, for there were no natives to go with. He was married to the snow desert. He disdained comfort and his one desire was apparently to live as near the starvation line as possible. He had certain dreams, paradoxically enough, of opening up the country, of feeding the world on caribou whose migrations were his ecstasy; he had thoughts of writing his experiences.

But all purpose came to nothing. His aim, as the startled Bullock eventually discovered, was no aim: to find the minimum on which he could exist from day to day. Bullock, the conscientious, spent a great deal of money on planning this expedition as a scientific one, but one gathers that Hornby's innate scorn of purpose frustrated this aim, so that he and his companion saw, suffered, struggled and enjoyed to no end and in vain, except that Hornby had succeeded in imposing his amazing ideal of life on his companion.

It is probable that half the hardships they endured together could have been avoided by thorough cooperation in planning on Hornby's part; but some idea of the man may be had from the fact that on his arrival at Reveillon's station in the north of Hudson Bay (after having gone north from Edmonton, wintered in the Barrens and then continued on foot), he wanted to be off again as soon as possible, with as little equipment, money or fuss as possible.

He is called frequently in the book the White Indian—what a much better title that would have been than Snow Man—and that seems an accurate description. But he had in addition to his qualities of simplicity, his power of quiet self-sacrifice and defiant friendship, that craving for publicity which frequently afflicts explorers—though perhaps only in a childlike, harmless way. A less loyal, more emotional and more sensitive man than Bullock might have resented Hornby's irresponsibility; on the other hand, such a man could not have endured the experience.

I do not wish to give the impression that the book is nothing but a record of hardship. Humor, zest and shrewdness are in it, and a clear picture of the scene. The adventure and the drama of the two men's relationship were unique; and by those who like to feel the whip of the arctic wind the record should be read.

V. S. P.

NAOMI ROYDE SMITH

Whose Novel, "The Delicate Situation," Will Be Published in America by Harper, Aug. 5. The English Edition (Gollancz) Was Reviewed in These Columns July 3.

Shakespeare's Economics

Shakespeare's Economics, by Henry W. Farnam. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50. London: Oxford University Press.

BEN JONSON, in the fifth act of "The Poetaster" (1601), gives to Tibullus and others some pleasingly generous praises of his rival, Shakespeare:

That which he hath writ
Is with such judgment labour'd and dis-till'd
Through all the needful uses of our lives,
That could a man remember but his lines,
He should not touch at any serious point
But he might breathe his spirit out of him

—words at once interpreted, by Cæsar, as meaning that anyone "might repeat part of his works, as fit for any conference he can use."

That sentiment holds today, as truly as it did in 1601. There are a dozen, if not dozens, of subjects upon which a "conference," lecture, or book, may be made, by all who know, and can "remember but the lines" of Shakespeare's plays.

Now Dr. Farnam, who is professor of economics, emeritus, in Yale University, has given us such a "conference," in the form of a study of Shakespeare's economics, written from an orthodox viewpoint, by an open-minded writer, who has no theory of any sort to advance. Dr. Farnam admits frankly that Shakespeare—whom many of us regard as a spendthrift, in private life—"was entirely unconscious of being an economist," an opinion in which I wholly concur.

Modestly Written

In this modestly written and informative little book, he has collected and collated a number of items from byways of Shakespearean knowledge, and has shown them to us, as they impinge upon a mind trained in matters economic; thus emphasizing once more along a new line of investigation, the recognized universality of the dramatist, and, in the author's own words, showing us that, "if we had no historical evidence at all with regard to the condition of England at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, excepting the plays and poems of Shakespeare, we should be able to construct, from these alone, a fairly true picture of the economics of his time."

Such matters, especially, as commerce by sea with the unexplored parts of the world, the beginnings of British systems of banking, credit and exchange, are dealt with, as also the gradual abandonment, during Shakespeare's day, of the old method of computation by counters—"I cannot do't without counters," says the clown in "A Winter's Tale"—in favor of the modern Arabic system of arithmetical calculation.

The Clown's remark, above quoted, refers to the total yield of certain "tods" of wool; and Dr. Farnam points out that Shakespeare must have known much about the sheep industry, since his references thereto are much more common than his references to other phases of agriculture. Here is a "bull point" for the Stratfordians; but the Oxfordians, if challenged, have a sound reply, that the widely landed de Veres dwelt, for centuries in the heart of the English weaving districts of Essex and Suffolk, and were on friendly terms with the rich weavers, such as the Springs of Lavenham, who knew all there was to know concerning sheep and wool.

Tariffs and Free Trade

In these days of debate between Tariff advocates and Free-Traders it is interesting to know that, for the protection of English cappers against importers of foreign-made felt caps, an act was passed, in 1571, obliging all persons over six, excepting certain privileged classes, to wear woolen caps on Sundays and holy days.

Here and there, the author's failure to penetrate below the surface either of Shakespeare or Jonson, leads him seriously astray, as when, for example, Dr. Farnam writes (p. 129) "On the whole it may be said that Shakespeare does not obtrude his own personality through his characters," whereas Hamlet, surely, and a dozen other principal characters, are, I believe, the dramatist in person, and nobody else. This unpretentious approach to a new aspect of Elizabethan knowledge is welcome and commendable. F. A.

Flight in the Bush

Fugitive in the Jungle, by Wilhelm Mattenklodt. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

A BANISHED man, without the law, hiding in the African bush, in peril of English patrols of wild beasts and treacherous Bushmen; creeping back into Grootfontein, under the very eyes of his enemy, slipping from one farmhouse to another among his loyal friends, there but unseen, and becoming a legend in the land; penetrating into the heart of the jungle and encountering big game almost beyond the imagination to picture; making a 2000-mile trek to almost assured safety, and there at last falling upon capture and imprisonment; and finally, after peace is made, securing his return to his native land—this history of more than four years in the life of a young German who went out to the colony of southwest Africa to make his living as a farmer and was caught in the World War, is fit subject for romance. Even when told in the hero's own simple, restrained, somewhat stiffish diction, determination, courage and love of liberty burst forth like fire from under a bank of leaves, and the wild splendor of the country he traveled through occasionally forces him into brief descriptive passages of great beauty.

After a few years spent in required military service, in freighting and in hunting, Mattenklodt had just established himself on a farm near Grootfontein when the war came. He had just installed his water supply, set out thousands of young trees, and was slowly building up a herd, when the call came to join the Defense Force.

The war in German Southwest Africa was of short duration. The Defense Force and the country were surrendered, the regular troops interned, and the reserve and militia, like Mattenklodt, on pledging their word not to engage in any hostile action against England for the duration of the war, were dismissed to their homes. Mattenklodt went back to his dismantled farm and was trying to repair its neglect when a request came from a group of German officers who had refused to give their parole that he should guide them to East Africa. He agreed, the plan was discovered, and he was arrested.

At that point the adventure really begins. Mattenklodt slipped away from the police into the bush and for four years was a fugitive. During that time he had many breath-taking escapes. He made long hunting trips into the Portuguese colony of South Angola, with frequent returns to his own region, where he found succor in the homes of many friends and successfully flaunted the police who either arrived too late, or were turned aside by some ruse too simple to be detected. Once he was trundled into the bush in a wheelbarrow covered by a tarpaulin, before the very eyes of an English patrol. Once he hid, curled up in the cupboard of a writing table. And always there was the bush into which he could melt away and follow trails which he knew far better than did his hunters. He even made trips with three other men, a cart and 10 oxen—certainly companions of the way that were hard to conceal. He was firmly resolved not to give up his liberty.

Finally, after the armistice, it seemed best to try to get to the sea and arrange, if possible, for repatriation. With two other outlaws he made a solemn pledge to fight to the last breath rather than be taken captive. Then they started on a long trek. Their first objective was the neutral colony of Spanish Guiana, but they were diverted into Portuguese territory, and at Port Kalula were captured by native Portuguese troops. There were wretched weeks in the prison at Loanda, and at last Mattenklodt, under his assumed name of Freischilts, was dismissed. He returned to Germany, negotiated the release of his two companions, and apparently has had his fill of Africa.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On Recommending Books

WHICH, we are often asked, of the new books are worth reading? Or, what would you recommend as the best novel of the season?

Meaningless questions, these seem to those of us whose business it is to read as many of the new books as is possible under the tyranny of the time illusion. Yet natural enough to ask them, from the viewpoint of the busy man or woman who doesn't want to waste his spare hours. For with thousands of titles published annually in every western nation, and the reviewers, at least in America, apparently concerned chiefly with extending a Hooverian hand to the book trade, how is a choice to be made?

One would like to be helpful to these inquirers. The difficulty is, in literary as in other matters, one man's meat is another's dessert. Who but you knows what book you will like? The book clubs assume the responsibility of saying. Their selections, over the course of a twelvemonth, really do credit to the taste of their boards of editors. But it is manifestly impossible for them to please all their subscribers every month. And, since they must have contented subscribers in order to exist, what can they do but strive for a utilitarian standard of the greatest satisfaction to the greatest number? This, after all, is hardly good enough. Intelligent readers don't want average goods; they want to know what will appeal to their individual taste.

To attempt to solve that problem is surely more temerarious than the presumption of the book clubs. All one can do is to throw out a few suggestions of titles that have appealed to oneself. If the reader's tastes are similar to ours, then the reader probably will enjoy books we have enjoyed.

With this warning, let us consider a few of the recent titles. And since this is supposed to be the silly season, let us restrict ourselves to novels, which—according to the consensus of those to whom life is earnest, life is real—are the sort of thing one reads in the vacation season.

* * *

If we were required by court order to name the novel in this year's output which has given us the greatest pleasure, we probably should fix upon "The Water Gipsies," by Mr. A. P. Herbert. Mr. Herbert is known to the public primarily as a humorist, one of the glittering lights of Punch. To those better informed, he is also a novelist of the first rank. If there had been any doubt about his standing, "The Water Gipsies" would have removed it. The novel has been described as Dickensian. It is; in the sense that it employs a broad canvas and in a leisurely, rather Victorian manner, depicts with intense realism the lives of obscure people, relating them vividly to the universal human scene. But the author is sufficiently contemporary in outlook to dispense with the discursiveness and the sentimentality of Dickens.

The story has to do with the bargemen who still operate along the inland waterways of England. It is futile to attempt to convey in outline the power and the atmosphere of the story, which through the contacts of its principal characters makes actual to the reader many facets of English life. Those who shrink from the crudities of human existence among the uncultivated or the over-cultivated may find cause for offense in some passages; but those who are able to penetrate beneath surface appearances will be captivated by the humanity of the novel, which is undoubtedly in the great English tradition.

* * *

Another book of marked distinction and unique individuality is an American product. "The Goblin Woman," strangely enough, is signed by Miss Rose O'Neill, whose "Kewpies" certainly never gave us reason to expect from her a novel of such quality. If it seemed futile to try to project in a few paragraphs the atmosphere of "The Water Gipsies," it is quite hopeless even to suggest the charm of Miss O'Neill's work. This tale of Helga, the "Goblin Woman," and her neighbors Ghulia, Windsor, Tredegar, Jackie and Rosemary, is in the vein of high fantasy. You are never quite sure whether you are in the human world or the realm of fairies. Baffling but irresistible, the novel will exercise a compelling fascination upon the imaginative reader.

"The Garden," by Mr. L. A. G. Strong, may be taken perhaps as forecasting a revolt against the determination of "modern" youth to be hard and brittle and unsentimental in literature. Mr. Strong is young, but he does not suffer from the delusion that emotion can be squeezed out of human life. The Garden of the title lies behind the cottage of Dermot's grandparents near Dublin. Here the English-born boy spends his summers, idyllic months for which the remainder of each year is merely a preparation. "It's not very long, once Christmas is past."

The "story" is slender. The book is a recapturing of pre-war days, of the end of an era. You observe scenes that have disappeared forever. The colors, the sounds and the very odors of Victorian Ireland penetrate your senses. You meet and come to know, better than you know the man at the next desk in your office, Dermot and his English father and his Irish mother; his lovable granny and grandpapa; Uncle Ben, Cousin Con with his "bit of diversion," and Eileen; the loquacious Miss O'Killikelly and Long Mike Hogan; "the O'Dowda," that legendary vestige of the old Irish aristocracy. At the end, the war has carried off most of the male actors. The garden has been swallowed up to make allotments. Yet it is still there, for the reader to wander in with those living folk who used to gather there.

"The Garden" was the July choice of the Book League of America. One up to the book clubs.

Intimate History

The 500 Best English Letters, Selected and Edited, with an Introduction, by the first Earl of Birkenhead. London: Cassell. 5s. 6d. net.

LORD BIRKENHEAD might be described as the last of the great English privateers. He was a fierce and bold fighter, prepared to meet any adversary who should care to cross his path. What that path was is not for us to discuss here. Sufficient that his aggressive originality comes out even in so small a matter as the writing of a preface to a collection of letters; and indeed, we see it even in his choice of that collection.

He contends that the letters of an age as vividly reveal its singularities as do its architecture, its apparel or the furniture of its domestic interiors. He says they fill in the gaps left by history, since "a batch of letters from any century reveals what life was, more vividly than the laborious compilations of the scholar. Sometimes they bring the flame of genius to bear on it. . . . Letters leave an impression that is not abstract, and therefore never dull; not second hand, and therefore not misleading."

He has a lot, too, to say about the decline in the art of letter-writing today, due to the amenities of our mechanical age; and he remarks that "the building of roads brought the post into existence, and the post a new form of communication; just as the use of selenium has brought the talkies to birth. The post gave cultured, separated, leisured people a fresh impulse towards self-expression, and stimulus towards friendship. They took as much interest in their letters as we do in cars."

It will be seen that the editor's chief interest in his compilation was not purely literary. The great epistolary artists appear here only as they serve to provide a mirror of the ages in which they flourished. Style is put into harness. For instance, Shelley's genius for description of natural scenery and classical ruins is called upon because in such letters the poet is a representative English milord traveling on the Continent at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and interpreting his experiences by the doctrines of the Romantic Movement. Edmund Spenser is shown writing to Gabriel Hervey because his letter is full of quips and cranks on points of grammar and prosody, a trait which reflects the passionate interest taken by the Elizabethans in the sudden efflorescence of their language, which at that time was rioting over, not only in art, but in the daily vocabulary of ordinary men and women.

Subject to the major predilection which I have indicated, Lord Birkenhead's collection is most catholic. He abjures no creed, doctrine or idiosyncrasy so long as it holds the stuff of life and personality. He dearly loved that last. Quite obviously his heart warmed to a letter which was written by a person whom we describe as a "character." It was a case of birds of a feather flocking together, like seeking like. He had no love for the insipid, cautious, one-eye-on-the-public letter-writer. Let the bile overflow, let the quip run to crankiness, let the foible become a vice, and so much the more would this editor deem the revelation to reflect not only the personality of the writer but also the character of the age. For by one of life's curious paradoxes, we see that it is often the rebels, the eccentrics, who best describe, and even epitomize in themselves, the manners of their environment.

I cannot emphasize too much how entrancingly the book grows upon the reader. He takes it up, and there he stands, living in miniature down the centuries. Here is vanished music, here are voices heard no more, the rustle of long-moldered garments; and they all live again, poignant in their resurrection at the unwitting hand of their contemporaries.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Martin Armstrong's Poems

Collected Poems of Martin Armstrong. London: Becker, 7s. 6d. net.

MR. MARTIN ARMSTRONG is an artist of slow growth. His work is not of that variety which flourishes in a hothouse, throwing up gaudy and luscious blooms which are suitable only for decking the midnight ballrooms of the mind.

When, however, one is quietly seeking an hour's solitude in which to count over the deeper treasures life may have brought or taken away, Mr. Armstrong can offer a retreat for that purpose. The thoughtful reader will be invited into a valley away from the dusty road of ambition, and in that valley he will discover a half-wild garden, whose paths and lawns and beds are not so artificially bright that the eye is kept from the woodland beyond, the cloud mountains above, and the other scenes, perfumes and veiled hints which half betray the mystery and the power of the life behind these lovely manifestations.

For Mr. Armstrong time and space, mood and action, scene and event, these are only the symbol of the real power which shapes and informs them.

What is Space? A green bough lit
By sunlight of the Infinite,
And Time is but the curved wave's motion
In Eternity's smooth ocean.

He lives a philosophic life, in whose calm equilibrium his poetry nestles; gentle, calmly growing and carrying both the surprise of this world and the sureness of the archetypal world beyond and within. He has from this dual source a fortune of spiritual refreshment which supports the trials, the baffements, the uncertainties of our physical existence in a physical environment.

Beloved, in this world of sense
We have the one omnipotence.
None but we lovers can erase
The foolish laws of time and space
Or gather by their wedded power
Eternity into an hour.

Surely he has the constantly questioning serenity of those English poets—many of them now lost except for anthology pieces—who represented the latter end of the seventeenth century. At the head of them stood Crashawe, Vaughan and Marvell. Mr. Armstrong is most to be associated with the last, since they both approach eternity through the quiet walks of an English garden, and find the fruits of paradise made rural in their hands.

Just as Marvell discovered the green thought of the ever-living mind under the green shade of his garden arbors, so Mr. Armstrong broods in modern England and finds it equally fecund in moods of eternity. He watches the growth, the flower, the harvest, and finds in that marvelous process of natural events a promise of the fulfillment of all things.

Multum in parvo: such is the essence of Mr. Armstrong's work, which bids us take the honey of this world:

Brown-gleaming comb wherein sleeps crystallised
All the hot perfume of the heathery slope,
And, tasting and remembering, live in hope.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Lincoln's Cabinet

Lincoln and His Cabinet, by Clarence Edward Macartney. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

PATRIOTIC services rendered by Abraham Lincoln and the little band of men who formed the Civil War Cabinet impelled a contemporary artist to portray the group in a painting that forms one of the most dramatic historic pictures in the annals of any nation. The figures which Frank B. Carpenter perpetuated on canvas, Mr. Macartney has delineated in a medium which admits of more detailed and analytical treatment.

His book comprises a series of vignettes in narrative form, each dealing with one member of the Cabinet. There is no chapter devoted to Lincoln, but the figure of the Civil War President, sympathetic, encouraging, compelling and sometimes inexorable, looms through every chapter of the volume. Against the background of the stormy period through which the young Republic was forging, with its involved political situations, intrigue and disheartening betrayals, the author has drawn the widely varying characters of the Cabinet members.

Lincoln's "three mighty men"—Seward, Chase and Stanton—occupy the foreground. Nearly two-thirds of the book deals with these three men, describing important incidents in their early youth and young manhood, reviewing their professional and political careers and the paths by which they each came to stand at the right hand of the most sorely tried President the United States has ever had.

"It seems to me that if I am absent only eight days this Administration, the Congress and the District would fall into consternation and despair," Seward wrote to his wife in the early days of Lincoln's experience at the helm of state. Chase "was always sure that if he were President he would know what to do," and Stanton, when he accepted the post of Secretary of War, declared blithely that he would "make Abe Lincoln President of the United States."

In sharp contrast to their self-complacency and zeal for office, the figure of the Chief, often silent and misunderstood, frequently perplexed, towered above them as he held unswervingly to the course which he allowed none of his advisers to chart.

"I may not rule myself, but certainly Seward shall not," the President said to Mrs. Lincoln once when she told him that Seward was called the power behind the throne. "The only ruler I have is my conscience—following God in it—and these men will have to learn that yet."

The fact that Chase and Stanton held Lincoln in no high esteem and that Seward's loyalty was to his country rather than to the President did not deter Lincoln from choosing them as his closest associates in affairs of state. The course to which Lincoln held himself was too exacting and his grasp of the stupendous issues at stake too keen to permit him to be governed by petty personal considerations.

Perhaps it was because Lincoln, of all the promising statesmen, executives and devoted patriots which that era of conflict produced, had made the greatest progress in freeing himself from the cramping influence of personal ambitions, prejudices and antagonisms, that he was chosen to become the Emancipator of a race.

Mr. Macartney does not minimize the importance of the parts the Cabinet members played. Lincoln "was blessed beyond most rulers in a time of great national crisis," he says, "in having at his side, and for his most intimate counselor, William H. Seward." Stanton, to whom Lincoln himself referred as "the rock on the beach of our national ocean, against which the breakers dash and roar, dash and roar, without ceasing," the author calls the strongest of Lincoln's counselors "and the one whom the country could have spared the least." Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was "one of the few contemporaries of Lincoln who discovered that he was a great man"; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, gave those with whom he was associated "plenty of opportunity to use philosophy and Christian forbearance." The others were Edward Bates, Attorney-General; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, who does not appear in the Carpenter picture because he resigned from the Cabinet two years before it was painted.

Mr. Macartney has gone into his subject with greater thoroughness than in his previous work, "Lincoln and His Generals." As a result, his new book seems better unified than the earlier one, and presents a more vivid and revealing picture of the central figures in the nation during the Civil War years.

The book includes enough of the political background of the era to make its characters understandable, even to readers not well versed in the complicated issues of that period, although some of the material seems irrelevant. It propounds no new viewpoints on the Lincoln tradition, nor does it offer any important evidence not yet presented. The author has based his work chiefly on the Lincoln biographies and autobiographies, reminiscences and diaries of contemporaries.

Nowadays
Men Expect Women
to
Talk Interestingly

The Women Who Read
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

have a daily fund of interesting information to draw from on World Affairs, Politics, Books, Music, Drama, Radio, Sports and many other subjects. A consistent reader of the newspaper will not find herself wondering "What shall I say next?"

To the woman in the home and to the woman in business it is equally important to be conversant with an unprejudiced account of the outstanding news of the moment, if she is to qualify as an intelligent worker, companion and friend.

Try a month's subscription to this entertaining and interesting newspaper and let it help you to talk as well as listen intelligently!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for a period of ☐ one month 75c; ☐ three months $2.25; ☐ six months $4.50; ☐ one year $9.00, for which I enclose remittance.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

The Old Corner Book Store
50 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2313

PUBLISH your manuscript to establish and preserve it. Any literary, historical or scientific subject; fiction, poetry, drama, biography, genealogy, etc. All details of editing, publishing, distribution and advertising handled through our connections with leading editors and publishers. Prompt attention given to all manuscripts submitted. South Shore Typesetting Co., 38 Cherry Ave., Quincy, Mass.

DOES YOUR CHILD OWN A BIBLE? The Finest Book a Boy or Girl Can Read
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St. Boston

MARKILO all-visible

The Markilo book-markers, 5 styles. Index tabs for general indexing. Celluloid envelopes, card cases—welded seams. Mathgemica with key to Dozen System.
Information, samples and circulars on request.
Markilo Co., 936 W. 63d St., Chicago

AN ORIGINAL LEAF OF THE BIBLE OF THE REVOLUTION; the first English Bible printed in America; with an essay concerning it. From the Grabhorn Press. For sale at your bookshop or direct from
JOHN HOWELL
PUBLISHER
434 POST ST., SAN FRANCISCO

SMITH & McCANCE
3 Ashburton Place, Boston
(Opposite Boston City Club)
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine bindings, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
We stock
"What Mrs. Eddy Said to Arthur Brisbane"
PRICE (leather) 10/3½
(cloth) 5/1½
J. & E. BUMPUS Ltd.

THE HOME FORUM

An Introduction to the Art of Punning

"And how many hours a day did you do lessons?" said Alice, in a hurry to change the subject.

"Ten hours the first day," said the Mock Turtle: "Nine the next and so on."

"What a curious plan!" exclaimed Alice.

"That's the reason they're called lessons," the Gryphon remarked: "because they lessen from day to day."

I HAVE been reading "Alice in Wonderland" again. For the first time since I've "grown up." (It seems ages and ages ago, I'm so big now.) And isn't the "lesson-lessen" pun a splendid one! I know why I like it so well. When I was reading "Alice" the first time—I must have been six or seven—the thought of lessons that grew less and less was a fascinating one. Each day, if you had that kind of lessons, you would be nearer to no lessons at all. It was a beautiful dream, quite as exciting to me as it was to Alice when she first learned of it.

It has been fifteen years or more since I read "Alice." I don't know whether I laugh more than I did when I read it so long ago—perhaps my eyes don't grow so wide with wonder at the many advantages of the suddenly small and suddenly large Alice—perhaps I don't catch my breath with amazement at each new experience—but it is none the less delightful. How exciting it all is, from the first moment when she follows the White Rabbit down the hole. If I try very, very hard, I can remember how breathless I was the first time I read of her falling and falling down the hole. I must have been more worried than Alice as to how it all was to end, for she wanted to eat orange marmalade as she fell. And when at last she reached the bottom, the White Rabbit was suddenly gone and poor Alice was left alone, to do the best she could to get out of the long hall. The queer liquid in the bottle on the little glass table made her grow small, and the cake made her grow large (until her feet were so far away from her hands that she wondered who would take care of them, and thought of the new boots she would send them at Christmas, addressing the one to:

Alice's Right Foot, Esq.
Hearthrug,
near the Fender.
(With Alice's love.)

A lovely bit I can never forget. And still she could not get through the little door that led in to the beautiful garden. Poor Alice! And to have to swim about in her own tears, when she once again grew small.

It was the beginning of wonderful The Hatter and the March Hare and their never-ending party. (And why don't we have watches like the Hatter's, that told the day of the month instead of the hour—although it would be inconvenient if they should ever be two days off, as the Hatter's was.) And there was the Cheshire Cat, with his grin adventuring, for both Alice and me, that was the last part of him to disappear—a rather puzzling sight to Alice, I am sure; for how would any of us act if a grinning Cheshire Cat should suddenly be all gone but the grin? But it was in Wonderland and, like Alice, we must learn to expect anything.

The croquet match—what a curious game it was, with hedgehogs for balls, flamingoes for mallets, and everyone playing by himself—enough to worry a more resolute player than Alice. After the game, which no one ever won, the long talk with the Gryphon and the Mock Turtle must have been a relief to Alice; for the Turtle sang his queer songs, the

"Will you walk a little faster?" said a whiting to a snail.
"There's a porpoise close behind us, and he's treading on my tail."

One, and the other, that begins:

"Beautiful Soup, so rich and green,
Waiting in a hot tureen!"

But, best of all, is the bit about the porpoise:

"They were obliged to have him with them," the Mock Turtle said: "no wise fish would go anywhere without a porpoise."

"Wouldn't it really?" said Alice in a tone of great surprise.

"Of course not," said the Mock Turtle: "why, if a fish came to me, and told me he was going on a journey, I should say, 'with what porpoise?'"

"Don't you mean 'purpose'?" said Alice.

In those far-off days, this was undoubtedly my introduction to the art of punning.

And so the story goes on, through adventure after adventure. You never want them to end. Something that has been slipping away from you is recaptured for a moment, and you look back into the days when you first read of the ruthless Queen of Hearts, and the Lory bird, and Bill the Lizard. It is a fleeting glimpse, but a lovely one.

And there are more pleasures to come, for on my desk, by the side of "Alice," in splendid blue leather, with the Duchess (turned-up nose, sharp chin, and all) in gold in one corner, lies "Through the Looking Glass," in splendid red leather, with Tweedledum (or is it Tweedledee?) in gold in one corner. I am to hear more of Alice, and without fifteen years in between.

S. W. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ..00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ....3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ..... 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami ..... 1220 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ..... 1776 Ry. Exchange Bldg
Kansas City ..405 Nat'l P. & L. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 350 Skinner Bldg.
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Bathing Pool

The pool epitomizes summer, summer still remembering the fragrance and the dewiness of spring. Straight-limbed cattails are holding aloft their velvet symbols of summer's beauty. A fringe of paint brushes, Indian red, content themselves close by, not tall enough to wade to join the water-loving reeds.

Sunlight and shadow. The golden bees are sunlight's children. A yellow maze of them crawl thirstily at the water's edge. And sunlight, too, has tinged the wide-stretched wings of the swallow-tailed butterfly that lazily drifts by, though shadow claims the pointed edges of the wings. Gorgeous in sunlight is the blue and scarlet bronze of dragon-flies that dart above the calm seductive pool. Sunlight and shadow have drawn decisive lines down the back of the slender water snake, gliding in sinuous grace to the shelter of the welcoming reeds. Crazy Micky Mouse shadows lurch back and forth on the sandy bottom of the pool, propelled by skating water bugs that waltz about on the slick transparent surface.

It is very still. Not altogether quiet, though the droning of the bees is but the voice of sunlight. Sunlight and shadow speak in the music of the stream as it makes a miniature waterfall above the pool. At intervals a grosbeak, intent upon a lunch of berries, sings absent-mindedly half to himself. The pool holds all in its placid depths, sunlight and shadow and song.

HELEN MARR BROWN.

Marrakesh By Night

The rays of the sinking sun fell upon the level countryside, bathing the earth in misty red, and upon the towers and flat-roofed houses of this Moroccan town. Like black skeletons of themselves stood the slender palms and minarets, the gentle evening wind drifting past them toward the horizon where the Atlas Mountains rose, a dark mass with sharp crests jutting into the sky.

In the clamor and confusion of the covered market, merchants packed away their scales and counted their money, while in the open ground the awkward camels were being fed and tethered for the night. Dusty little donkeys, half hidden beneath their loads, and urged by prod and blow, trotted along the narrow, uneven streets. A smell of food, cooking over hot fires, mingled with the acrid odors of the city.

Falling behind the mountains, the sun left the world in fast-gathering darkness, through which the lights began to glimmer as the dusk deepened to a blackness, stretching over the land and swallowing the town.

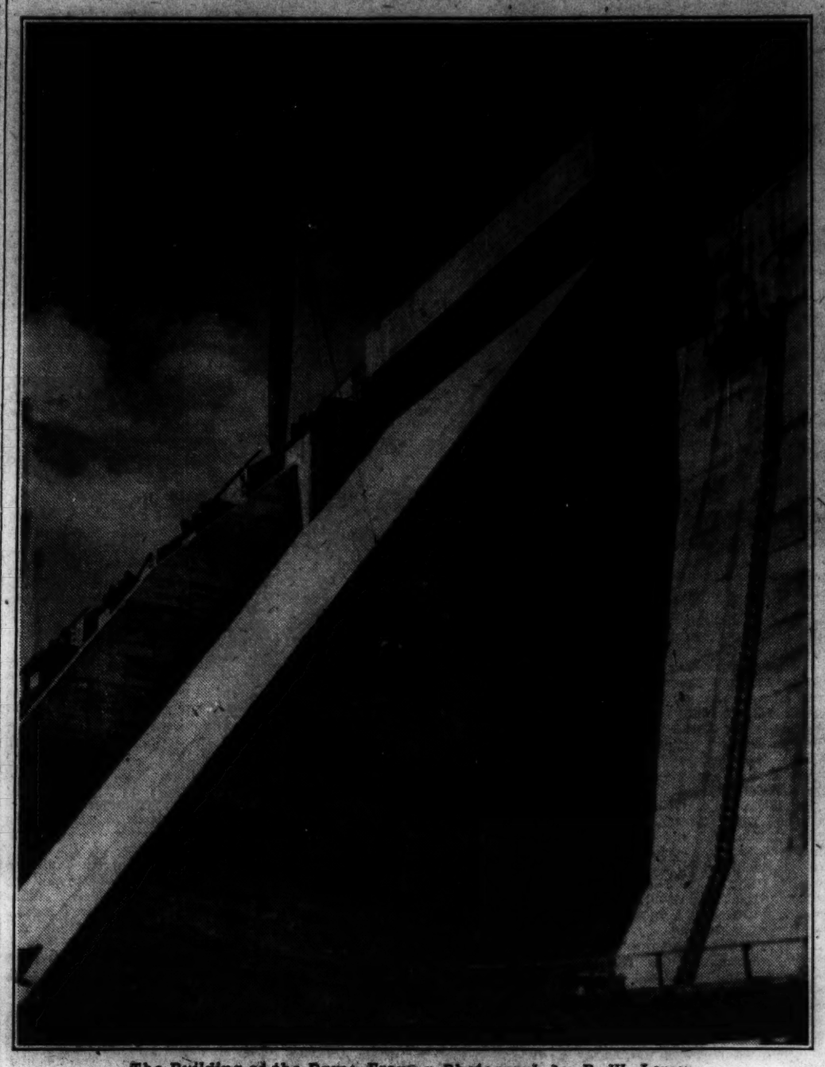
On the main thoroughfare, roofed with woven twigs, women squatted behind their piles of bread, which they sold to passers-by. The flaming candles on the ground in front of them lit up their ghostly robes, threw the shadows of their features up against their faces, and flickered in their staring eyes. Groups of men strode by, hands resting carelessly on the daggers in their belts. They jostled indifferently the beggars, who thumped their sticks on the ground and whined their petitions; some paused to drop coins into outstretched palms, while two or three white-shrouded women stole along meekly behind.

The houses away from the covered thoroughfare faced on quiet, dim streets, where now and then figures walked in the circles of light thrown by their lanterns. From the inner courts, filled with pomegranate trees, rose the sound of men laughing and of women chanting their shrill minor songs to the rhythm of the tomtoms, the even, unbroken beat pulsing up to the sky like the heart pounds of a fabulous animal lying asleep across the earth.

As the hours of the night slipped by, the sounds of merrymaking grew so faint that the noise of one man's voice raised in laughter, or the single twang of a steel instrument, seemed to burst upon the air, traveling alone over the roofs. Out of the stillness floated the sad, minor voice of a muezzin high in his tower.

The moonlit plains, like a flat sea, stretched away from the island of the sleeping city, toward the steep and somber mountains.

E. P. A.



The Building of the Dam: From a Photograph by B. W. Leroy

MANY dams and bridges are alike in one regard—structurally they are based on the arch. While the bridge arch stands vertically, the arch of the dam lies horizontally, curving far up into the reservoir of backed-up water. In both the bridge and the dam, the arch performs the function of resolving concentrated pressure into diagonal and horizontal thrusts, distributing through a great curving mass strains that could not otherwise be borne. In the dam the arch is further modified for the sake of stability, by making the base far thicker than the top, adding the element of gravity to the structural element of the arch. Thus the "toe" of the Hoover dam, to be built in the Colorado River on the boundary line between Nevada and Arizona, will reach six hundred and fifty feet upstream, tapering from that thickness at the bottom to forty-five feet at the top.

A third element of the gravity-arch type of dam, when built of concrete in places where heavy rock fill is not available, is the buttress. In the accompanying photograph are pictured parts of two such buttresses, use of which makes it possible in some locations to reduce the bulk of the arch by adding still further directions for distributing the stresses. Unfailingly impressive are these great, unadorned works in concrete, attaining as they do the beauty of sheer mass that is devoted solely to function. For further compositional effect, the photographer has taken care to place his great diagonal planes of light and shade in balanced relation to the corners of the print.

For the layman, the ingenuity and inventiveness which engineers display in solving the problems that arise in every undertaking involving dams, cannot but prove a source of amazement. Always to be considered is some means to carry the waters around the site upon which the workmen are setting up the great barrier. Thus the Colorado River, which is being dammed in Black Canyon, will be carried around the Hoover dam during construction by means of four tunnels, each fifty feet in diameter, piercing the solid rock of the canyon walls. A temporary coffer dam will serve to divert the river through these tunnels, and, after the permanent dam is finished, these same tunnels will be used as penstocks to carry the water to the power plant below the dam and as spillways to control the height of the reservoir in flood times.

Then there is the problem of frosts to be faced by engineers working in cool climates. Concrete must be carefully handled in freezing weather during the pouring and drying-out time or else the resultant structure will be uncertain in stability. Thus the engineers who built the Chute à Caron Dam in the Saguenay River, eighty miles north of the St. Lawrence, found that only three months of the year there were free from frosts. They devised means of continuing construction, however, even at below-zero temperatures. The concrete was heated to seventy degrees on cool days and to as high as ninety-five degrees on the coldest days when being poured. The molds had boxed-in air spaces above them, which made it possible to keep the concrete at a temperature of sixty degrees during the five-day setting period. Thus the work proceeded without a hitch and without a fault due to the intrusion of frost.

In western Massachusetts, the Cobble Mountain Dam had to be built without riling the waters of the river in any way, since these same waters were used by paper mills below the dam site. A special pool was devised whereby the water used for the dam construction circulated within a special channel, and all foreign elements were confined there where they could not affect the waters used by the mills. A dam now being constructed in the San Gabriel River, as a means of adding to the water supply of Pasadena, California, is designed with a view to possible earth movements, with the engineers allowing a large margin of safety over the calculable stresses incident to occasional changes in geological "faults."

The Eliot Oak

John Eliot, justly styled Apostle to the Indians, and founder of Natick, both in church and state, first gathered the red men together "from their scattered kind of life into civil society," within the shades of the forest, and preached to them beneath a white oak, now a mighty tree, universally known as the Eliot Oak.

While established as a teacher of the church in Roxbury, about 1632, Eliot was "moved to compassion for the ignorant and depraved state of the Indians," and resolved to devote a part of his time to their instruction. He undertook the almost hopeless task of learning their language. . . .

In loyalty to the man who did so much for them, the Indians built the first meeting-house near the spot where their apostle was accustomed to speak to them. The white oak stood at its easterly end. At the westerly end there was a red oak of vast proportions. In 1850, when this tree was cut down it measured seventeen feet in circumference at two feet from the ground. The Eliot Church (Unitarian), in South Natick, now marks the spot where stood the Indian meeting-house.

Several interesting stories have come down through the years concerning Eliot's first efforts among the red men. There is no record to prove conclusively whether they originated at the foot of the oak tree, or within the little chapel, but they carry with them a background of spreading branches, green leaves and acorns, and we can imagine the venerable preacher, Bible in hand, his back to the tree trunk, and Indians seated in groups upon the ground in the midst of the forest.—JAMES RAYMOND SIMMONS, in "The Historic Trees of Massachusetts."

Summer for Art's Sake

To the average person, summer is synonymous with tennis, golf, swimming, moonlight sails, and garden parties; but in certain localities the vacation season is further characterised by the advent of a curious people whose habits and occupation remain an enigma to all but themselves. They appear with the first roses, pursue a strange craft with indefatigable zeal, and disappear with the tang of early autumn. They may be recognised at a glance, betrayed by a broad-brimmed, flapping hat, paint-smeared smock, old shoes, blown hair, faces sunburned and slightly harassed. They carry an equipment more elaborate than a plumber's: a large, battered box containing a jumble of tubes of color, palette knives, brushes, turpentine, rags; an easel, a palette, a triangle, and canvases—all of which they must somehow carry with the customary allotment of two hands, contriving at the same time to keep the canvases face out and from any contact with external objects when wet. The use to which this impedimenta is put involves hours of standing in fog, wind, sun or rain, and to the uninitiated may seem of less value than stopping a leak. But not so to those who use it, for they are artists.

It would appear plausible that no one would embark upon such a tortuous occupation unless compelled to do so. But, on the contrary, the lure of art is universal, including all ages, nationalities, and pursuits. Young men and their mothers, old men and their children, those who in winter are restaurant managers, school teachers, mechanics, farmers—in summer all may learn to paint who please, and it is surprising how many please. In such centers of artistic industry as Provincetown, Gloucester, and Woodstock, the artist has come to hold for the summer visitor more interest than almost any other form of entertainment. The visitor's first breathless question on arrival is: "Where is the artist colony?" That day is memorable on which he sees his first artist. And soon he, too, will stand for hours watching the evolution of a landscape, as oblivious to August heat as the painter himself.

He who paints in summer, therefore, not only furthers the great cause to which he is committed. He also serves the community in which he works as an attraction second to none.

Uppriktighet såsom givaren av samförstånd

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

"STOR var hans godhet, och uppriktig hans själ", är det lovord en skald giver en viss människa. Egenskapen uppriktighet är säkerligen en av de nödvändigaste och skönaste dygder. Alltifrån skolären och framåt i tiden möta vi nästan varje dag problem, som beröra vårt uppförande och vår omdömesförmåga, och som fordra, att vi fråga oss själva: Är jag uppriktig eller ej? Är jag kärleksfull i min uppriktighet?

På konstens och litteraturens område framställes ofta Alceste, en av Molières hjältar, såsom idealet av uppriktighet. På grund av Alcestes hängivenhet för sanningen, eller snarare för vad han ansåg vara sanning, blev hans livs historia ganska sorglig. Emedan han vid varje sammanträffande med andra önskade visa just vad som låg på djupet av hans tanke, blev han räknad som den obehagligaste bland vänner och blev slutligen tvungen att söka ut åt sig en enslig plats och leva avskild från människor.

För att vara verkligt uppriktig och likväl behålla sina vänner måste man hava mer än en hög standard av öppenhjärtighet; och eftersom mängen kanske har icke så litet av Alceste i sin läggning, är frågan om önskvärdheten av uppriktighet och sättet varpå denna stora egenskap skall höjas över klumpighet och vresighet en viktig fråga. Uppriktighet måste, för att vara av verkligt värde, vara förbunden med både sanning och vishet. Om uttalandet av våra hemliga tankar, personliga åsikter, tycken och fördomar vilar på en felaktig uppskattning av både vår egen och vår åhörares tanke, kommer det troligen ej att ha större framgång än vad Alcestes förtvivlade öppenhjärtighet hade.

Vi hava emellertid en skönare förebild, vilken Milton åsyftar, när han hänvisar till Jesus av Nazaret såsom "den uppriktigt gode". Den älskligaste uppriktighet präglade Jesu karaktär och uppträdande, vare sig han talade allvarligt till den samaritiska kvinnan vid brunnen, med erkännande om den romerske soldaten eller med förebråelse till sina lärjungar, som hade glömt att vara kärleksfulla. Eftersom han intog en högre ståndpunkt, än människors barn någonsin intagit, och hade en djupare förståelse av den sanna andliga naturen hos dem till vilka han talade, var hans uppriktighet grundad på både barnhärtighet och förståelse. Faktiskt torde Jesus haya varit mest framgångarik i att vinna människors hjärtan, när han var mest öppenhjärtig. Kunde till exempel Jakob eller Johannes hava bliyit sårade eller förnärmade, när deras milde Herre, efter att hava hört dem fråga, om de skulle nedkalla eld från himmelen för att förgöra hans fiender, med uppriktighet svarade: "I veten icke vilken andes barn I ären" (äldre övers.). De hade helt glömt att vara sig själva, men Jesus, "den uppriktigt gode", glömde aldrig deras sanna identitet, och istället för att förarga lyfte sålunda hans uppriktighet dem som mottogo hans lära upp till sanningens och vishetens ståndpunkt.

Uppriktighet möjliggöres understundom endast genom att man bibehåller en gyllene tystnad. Detta är en nödvändig egenskap för den som vill gå lyckligt genom livet och bidraga till att stilla världens stormar. Helandet i Christian Science är grundat på sanningen; och istället för ett dömande efter mänskliga mått giver oss denna lära den uppbärande andliga standard, som Jesus hade; och det är genom att i vår tanke hålla fast vid denna standard som vi kunna vara sant uppriktiga och till verklig hjälp.

Den sanna andliga människans identitet är det vi framför allt böra ihågkomma. På många ställen klargör Mrs. Eddy denna natur, såsom till exempel när hon skriver i *Unity of Good* (sid. 53): "Människans individualitet är icke ett dödligt sinne eller en dödlig syndare", eller på ett annat ställe (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, sid. 503): "Den oändliga rymden är befolkad av Guds idéer, som återspegla Honom i oräkneliga, andliga former". Om vi än måste framhärda i att tygla våra tankar och hålla tillbaka förhastade omdömen för att kunna vända oss bort från det felaktiga och bliva alltigenom medvetna om den sanna andliga naturen hos dem vi möta, ligger dock intet hyckleri eller bedrägeri dolt i denna strävan. Då vi ihågkomma denna sinnesbeskaffenhet ("vilken andes barn I ären") och omhulda den, kunna vi med full trygghet vara uppriktiga. Det är i själva verket denna uppriktighet såsom grundval, vilken världen så storligen behöver, och som skall hjälpa till att hela dess missförhållanden, dess brist på uppriktighet, dess synd och dess sorg.

För att vara sant och framgångsrikt uppriktiga, vilket måste vara varje kristens önskan, måste vi således uraskilja både vår egen och vår nästas och vänns sanna andliga individualitet. I den mån människor göra detta, skola de tala med varandra i medvetande om ömsesidig uppriktighet. De skola förstå och hjälpa varandra även i de mest ömtåliga förhållanden och varats sanning och "helighetens skönhet" skola komma till uttryck.

Endast ur djupet av kärlek och barmhärtighet kunna vi utöva en sådan dygd; och i det vi så göra, kunna vi vara vissa om framgång.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Night in a Garden

Listen!
There is a whisper
Among the trees.
Listen—softly—
The flowers are breathless
With expectancy.

Listen!
The garden is full of sound;
The voices that lilies have lost;
Listen—the night wind is breathing
Unuttered secrets
Of how butterflies float
On tilted wing;
How dragon flies dart
Bright with iridescence
And of those wee hands
That hang the cobwebs
With rainbow dew.

Listen!
The white moth moon
Is floating by,
And all the down comes off her wings
In silver 'gainst the sky.

DOROTHY WHIPPLE FRY.

A Triumph of Diplomacy

Farms were held on lease in Drumtochty, and according to a good old custom, descended from father to son; so that some of the father's forbears had been tenants as long as Lord Kilspindie's ancestors had been owners. . . . It happened also in our time that Gormack, having quarreled with the Factor about a feeding-byre he wanted built, flung up his lease in a huff; and it was taken at an enormous increase by a guileless tradesman from Muirtown, who had made his money by selling "pigs" (crockery ware), and believed that agriculture came by inspiration. Optimists expected that his cash might last for two years, but pessimists declared their belief that a year would see the end of the "merchant's" experiment; and Gormack watched the course of events from a rented house at Kildrummie.

Jamie Soutar used to give him "a cry," on his way to the station, and brought him the latest news. "It's maybe juist as weel that ye retired from business, Gormack, for the auld farm's that spruced up, ye wud hardly ken it was the same place. The merchant put ventilators intae the feeding-byre, and he's speakin' aboot glass windows tae keep the stots frae wearyin'; an' as for inventions, the place is fair scatted up wi' them. There's ane that took me awfu': it's for peelin' the neeps, tae mak them tasty for the cattle beasts."

"Ye had nae method, man, and a' dinna believe ye had an inspection, a' the years ye were at Gormack. Noo, the merchant is up at half-licht, and goes over the whale steadin', wi' Robbie Duff at his heels,—him 'at he's got for idle grieve,—an' he tries the corners wi' his handkerchief tae see that there's nae stour (dust). It would dae ye guid tae see his library: the laist day I saw him, he was readin' a book on 'Comparative Agriculture' afore his door, and he explained hoo they grow the maize in Sooth Amerika: it was verra interestin'; A've never got as muckle information frae ony farmer in Drumtochty."

"A'm glad ye cam in, Jamie," was all Gormack said, "for I was near takin' this hoose on a three-year lease. Ae year'll be eneuch, noo, A'm thinkin'."

Within eighteen months of his removal, Gormack was again in possession at the old rent, and with a rebate for the first year, to compensate him for the merchant's improvements. "It'll tak the feck o' twa years," he explained in the kirkyard, "tae bring the place roond, an' pit the auld face on it. The byres are nae better than a pair o' fanners wi' wind, and if he hasna planted the laigh field wi' berry bushes; an' a've seen the barley fifty-six pund wecht in that very field. It's a doomricht sin tae abuse the land like yon', but it'll be a lesson, neebors, an' A'm no expeckin' anither pig merchant 'ill get a fairm in Drumtochty."

This incident raised Gormack into a historical personage, and invested him (with an association of humor, for the rest of his life; so that when conversation languished at times, some one would ask Gormack—"What he had dune wi' his ventilations," or "hoo the berry hairst was shapin' this year."—From "Days of Auld Lang Syne," by IAN MACLAREN.

Sincerity as a Bringer of Concord

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LARGE was his bounty, and his soul sincere," says a poet in praising a certain one. The attribute sincerity is surely one of the most needful and beautiful of virtues. From school days onward we meet almost every day with problems of conduct and judgment that require us to ask ourselves: Am I sincere or am I not? Am I kind in my sincerity?

In the world of art and letters a character often taken to represent the ideal of sincerity is Alceste, a hero of Molière's. On account of his devotion to truth, or, rather, to what he thought was truth, Alceste's history is rather a sad one. Desiring in every encounter with others to show exactly what lay at the bottom of his thought, he was accounted the most disagreeable of friends, and was at last obliged to seek out a hermitage and live apart from men.

To be truly sincere and yet keep one's friendships, one must have more than a high standard of candor; and since many of us have, perhaps, more than a little of Alceste in our disposition, the question of the desirableness of sincerity, and the way in which this great quality may be lifted above brusqueness and misanthropy, is an important one. Sincerity, to be of true worth, must be allied with both truth and wisdom. If the utterance of our secret thoughts, personal opinions, tastes, and prejudices rests on a mistaken estimate both of our own thought and of our auditor's, it is not likely to work more successfully than did the desperate candor of Alceste.

We have, however, a more beautiful model, to which Milton gives us the clue when he refers to Jesus of Nazareth as "sincerely good." The loveliest sincerity marked the character and manner of Jesus, whether he was speaking gravely to the Samaritan woman at the well, appreciatively of the Roman soldier, or rebukingly to his disciples who had forgotten to be kind. Since he had a higher standard than had ever been adopted by the sons of men, and a deeper understanding of the true, spiritual nature of those whom he addressed, his sincerity was based on both compassion and understanding. In fact, Jesus may have been most successful in winning hearts when he was most candid. Could James or John have been hurt or resentful, for instance, when, having heard them ask if they should command fire to fall from heaven and consume his enemies, their gentle Lord sincerely replied, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of"? They had quite forgotten to be themselves, but Jesus, "sincerely good," never forgot their true identity; and so his sincerity, instead of vexing, lifted those who accepted his teaching to the standpoint of truth and wisdom.

Sincerity sometimes is made possible only by the maintenance of a golden silence. It is a necessary quality if one would go through life happily, and help to calm the world's rages. Christian Science healing is based upon the truth; and instead of holding to human standards of judgment this teaching gives us the underlying spiritual standard that Jesus had; and it is by maintaining this standard in our thoughts that we can be truly sincere and helpful.

The identity of the true spiritual man is the point for us to remember. In many passages Mrs. Eddy makes that nature clear, as, for example, where she writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 53), "Man's individuality is not a mortal mind or sinner;" or again (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 503), "Infinite space is peopled with God's ideas, reflecting Him in countless spiritual forms." We may have to persevere in disciplining our thoughts and checking our hasty judgments in order to turn away from the false and be uniformly conscious of the true spiritual nature of those we meet, but no element of dissimulation or deception lurks in this endeavor. Remembering this "manner of spirit" and cherishing it, we may very safely be sincere. It is, in fact, this basic sincerity which the world so greatly needs, and which will help to heal its inadequacies, its insincerities, its sin, and its sorrow.

To be truly and successfully sincere, then, which must be every Christian's wish, one must recognize both one's own true spiritual individuality and that of one's neighbor and friend. As men achieve this, they will speak with one another, and be conscious of mutual sincerity. They will comprehend and help one another even in the most delicate circumstances, and will bring into expression the truth of being and "the beauty of holiness."

Only out of the depths of love and mercifulness can we practice such a virtue; and, so doing, we are sure of success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Love." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, khaki sheep, Bible paper	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	3.50
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braillé Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

English and American Painting

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

LONDON

HAVING been somewhat depressed by almost all exhibitions of oil painting I have recently seen in America, I wandered into the summer show of the Royal Academy at Burlington House, wondering if I should see the same sort of thing there, because it is one of my most cherished theories that a truly national art is a thing of the past, and art must now be more or less international in spite of itself. Perhaps it will be claimed that the Royal Academy does not truly represent British Art, but certainly the same sort of claim might be urged against the National Academy, so we might as well look for general tendencies without becoming too specific.

A little girl, much discouraged by the stupendous problem of acquiring knowledge, once said, "If more people would write fewer books how much happier we should all be." I should apply the same statement to painting. I know there are too many painters in the United States, and now I am convinced that the same thing is true of England, but there are too few artists in both countries. Most American exhibitions of oil painting are no more nor less than stupid, and one can hardly say more of the current Royal Academy Exhibition. The failing, however, takes a different form.

Protean Variety

In America there is a preoccupation with techniques, marked by those of painters who have recently been hailed as progressive geniuses (generally of other countries). Too many American painters are more Raphael than Raphael himself, if we substitute for Raphael the popular favorite of the moment, whoever he may be, and they are as protean in their technical facility as was Bottom the weaver when he protested his fitness for any characterization: they can say nothing in 50 different ways. That is why so many exhibition walls are hung heavy with little Cézannes, new Picassos, and aspiring Van Goghs, but the favorite techniques must be "new," flashy, and clever. The provoking aspect of the general American show is its tiresomely presistent cleverness.

Now on the other hand, in the Royal Academy exhibition, I seem to find a preoccupation with the "traditions" of art, meaning, by that, the technical traditions. Technique (academic) is still the absorbing question. The majority of the exhibitors seem to feel that if a thing is drawn correctly, carefully composed; and set down in fairly photographic values, it is a work of art. Several have tried to go determinedly modern, notably Sir William Orpen, but their hearts are not in it.

The Many Portraits

One of the most striking differences is the far greater predominance of portraits in England, and in most cases portraits whose sitters do not desire anonymity. Most Americans, the men at least, pride themselves on not having time to sit for a portrait, and are also afraid of the ordeal. The result has been that few painters in America are capable of painting a decent portrait. Even the very liberal Logan Portrait Prizes, recently offered at the Art Institute of Chicago to stimulate an interest in this work has achieved rather sorry and negligible results. The real demand for American portrait painting died out early in the nineteenth century, as can easily be proved by the appalling political and "social" portraits produced since that time.

In England portraiture is an unbroken tradition, and in the exhibition under discussion, no matter how bad the portraits were they excelled the weaker landscapes which represented the nadir of excellence. (This would be reversed in an American show). Almost any English portrait painter can draw the shape of the features he is looking at, which is more than the majority of American painters can do. As for informing these features with something of their owner's personality—that is another matter. Few of the exhibitors have attained the direct and incisive representation of Maurice Greiffenhagen.

A Comparison

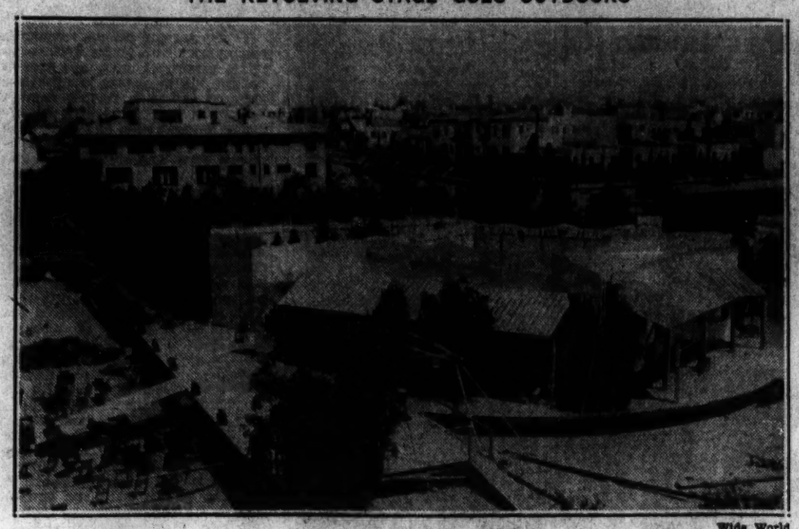
Why not, after all, make a fairly drastic statement and say that, compared with one another and the world, the Americans seem insatiably "copycat" and the British incurably sentimental.

The great artist has always beeen a man of parts and intelligence, but there have always been mediocre painters. Does the evidence of exhibitions on both sides of the water indicate that only mediocre people are painting now, or does it mean that the public is too easily satisfied, and is asking only for the superficialities of art? A great canvas should possess the power of moving one as a great poem or a symphony can do. Can one imagine being moved by any of the pictures in the current Royal Academy Exhibition?

The only defense I can think of, which might explain all this merely matter-of-fact painting, is the proverbial sensitiveness of the Anglo-Saxon to exhibiting his emotions. This has been scrupulously observed by the exhibitors, who seldom show symptoms of having had anything more than a mild interest in doing an honest day's painting. But at that it may be better than the work of so many of the young American painters which seems to scream "Watch me stand on my head!"

Perhaps, after all the public is to blame, for I noticed that the paintings sold at the Royal Academy were almost without exception banal and uninspired. In America one often finds the most extreme things are sold first, possibly with the hope that one will acquire an as yet unrecognized genius unawares.

THE REVOLVING STAGE GOES OUTDOORS



Wide World

The Open-Air Movable Stage Designed by Charles E. Pressley of Santa Barbara, Calif.

A Portable Stage

Special from Monitor Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The portable revolving stage, the invention of Charles E. Pressley of Santa Barbara, was first used in the Fiesta pageant in that city in August, 1930. It next attracted notice at Santa Monica, a few weeks ago, in the pageant, "Founders of the West."

Mr. Pressley was for years a favorite entertainer on the Orpheum Circuit. He staged style shows, and was early in the films. Living in Santa Barbara when the "Old Spanish Days" Fiesta was organized, in 1924, he was president of the committee, and has ever since been its general director.

He noted that in out-of-door pageants there is no provision for change of scenery. Spectators look always at the same hillside slope, whatever the play. The revolving stage sometimes met with in theaters is practical for out-of-door performances, being built into the foundations. The Pressley revolving stage (which is patented) is light, portable, suitable anywhere, in a theater or auditorium, or out-of-doors; can be handled by two stage hands, taken to pieces in a few minutes, and started in any convenient barn.

It consists of two circular platforms of timber, measuring 75 feet across, with a strong center pivot of steel. The lower platform is anchored firmly in the ground, or if for indoor work, bolted to the stage. It has on its upper surface two parallel runways, also circular set with small, ball-bearing wheels 200 in number.

The upper platform, of the same size, is formed of 16 segments, neatly floored, and bolted to lengths of quartering, the 16 radii of the circle. To these are attached strong, thin, steel bars, which slip over the center pin. So cleverly fitted are they that there is room for all 16 of them to be threaded one above another in the eight-inch space between the fixed platform and its twin above it. On its underside are two sets of rails, corresponding in position to the runways and wheels below, and running, when set in motion by a man's hand, in the grooves of the wheels.

In arranging the scenery and backdrops, the moving platform is handled in four sections. Of these the audience can see only the one in front, the one they are intended to see. As the scene ends, the lights go out. Two stage hands move this first section, actors, scenery and all, in an anti-clockwise direction, out of sight. Simultaneously section two, all set for action, is carried to its place in front; lights go up, and the next scene is in progress.

In the Santa Monica pageant 20 changes of scene were managed smoothly and quickly.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

THE second exhibition of the season in the galleries of the Gloucester Society of Artists is one of the most interesting yet shown by this organization, and also one of the largest, screens having been introduced to display the water colors.

The work of four artists, in particular, reveals individuality and imagination. "Tranquillity" by Elsa Anshutz Zieger, with its rolling land and quaint evergreen accents, its cool light-blue wintry stream and the soft dots and dashes of its falling snow, possesses a decorative quality that is entirely the artist's own.

A decorative trend also marks the work of A. B. McCutcheon, whose "Foot Hills," with its modern French influence, offers a stimulating pattern built of foliage forms conventionalized and imaginatively bizarre.

"The Japanese Print"

Prescott M. M. Jones in "The Portygee" endeavors to interpret a tropic type. In feeling it holds much of the brooding, fitful, stormy temperament of hot lands. This interpretation of character is reënforced by the diagonal placement of the head on the canvas, and by the diagonalization of suggested land and sky background.

Although less imaginative, Rose Nedwill offers in "The Japanese Print" one of the best still-life arrangements in the exhibition. She possesses a nice appreciation for colors, their juxtaposition and modulation, and admirable taste.

In general, the exhibition is far ahead of its immediate predecessor. Mary T. MacIntosh contributes "An Island Haven," a composition with ragged, weedy rocks in the foreground, and that painter's usual use of lyrical green hills and soil-bred cottages for background.

Ora Ince Maxim lavishes hot color upon "An Old Spanish House," but in her color prints, "Hollyhock Lane, Provincetown," and "Provincetown Wharf on Wash Day," falls easily under the prevailing design influence of the American art colony.

There are some interesting contrasts. Perhaps the most striking may be found in portraiture. Louis F. Berneker's lady in white ruffles is entirely formal against a tapestry background. Lucia D. Leffingwell's "Francesco" is as entirely informal, vivacious and Latin. In his portrait of his wife Charles Allen Winter develops a serene sense of the well bred, while in "Self Portrait" Helen Stein tends toward the opposite pole. Another interesting, though technically illustrative, portrait is that of Robert Callahan by Ebin Comins; while Susan Ricker Knox, less forceful than usual, paints with heated colors her "Little Apache."

Marines Abound

Marines and harbor scenes abound. Charles A. Gruppe lends topical interest to his "St. Peters Day, Drying Sails," a harbor study made on the day when all fishing vessels are brought to port. Turner Copperman in "North Easter" studies a dashing white wave as it pounds against the storm-grayed rocks. A foggy harbor lends atmosphere to Oscar Anderson's "The Home Fleet," while the opalescent quiet of the sea pervades "Lazy Sea," by F. L. Stoddard. William Presnal finds waves and rocks in lowering mood, while R. Carter paints a racing sea, and a fishing boat "Hitting for Port."

An interesting study of race is Omer Lassonde's "Prince Mataafa Ma Lie Toa" of the South Seas, whose brown skin gives opportunity for lavender shadows. A long red string of beads, a yellowish guitar, and a red skirt lend primitive color quality to what is really a rather sophisticated portrait study.

The red garage with its medley of signs comes in for a drubbing in H. Boylston Dummer's "The Garage Terrible"; while a very neat golf course, flatly painted, characterizes John C. E. Taylor's "Golf Tournament."

And there must always be a primitive! This time it is H. George Martin's blatantly blue, white and brown water, sails and rocks.

Among the exhibitors are Blanche H. Stanley, A. W. Schwartz, Hildegarde Maller, F. S. Ely, Thurn, Hortense Ferne, Irma René Koen, Carl H. Nordstrom, Alethea H. Platt, Jean Nutting Oliver, F. M. Lamb, Alice Beach Winter, M. Bennett-Brown, Carl Ringius, A. Thième, Caroline Van H. Bean, Pauline Williams, Eliot O'Hara, whose sense of space and structure in "At the Barcelona Exhibition" gives him distinction as a water colorist, and Roman Piekarski, whose "Street in Canton," with its long perpendicular and colorful hangings and its bystanders, holds the eerie quality of the yellow race.

D. G.

More Art Studies

Art Studies. Medieval, Renaissance, Modern. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

These beautifully made volumes have been provided for by the Arthur Sachs Foundation. The editors are members of the departments of fine arts at Harvard and Princeton Universities; the contributors are connoisseurs and specialists. They have isolated problems from a vast store which has been enlarging with recent research. The excessive care with which these problems are treated seems pedantic to the layman, but it will help to enlarge the understanding of fine art and eventually increase the pleasure which can be derived from it.

As one reads these essays (they do not make easy reading), one discovers invariably the presence of fundamental problems of æsthetics, whether the writer is expounding on the illuminations of the Beatus or baroque ivories. Tracing the style origins of the smallest trifle involves immediately a stylistic basis, a tradition, and some emotive origin. In every instance generalizations can be drawn after careful analysis of a goodly amount of material. Eventually these articles should be treated as encyclopedic sources, collected alphabetically and placed at the disposal of students. Certainly they will facilitate our art education which of necessity has been poorly balanced.

Alan Burroughs contributes an interesting article on "Some Æsthetic Values Recorded by the X-Ray." Rudolph Riefstahl writes on: Turkish Architecture in Southwestern Anatolia," recording and translating several epigraphs. El Greco's Italian period is described by Ellis K. Waterhouse. Georgina Goddard King writes in a very interesting and informative style upon the Beatus.

Generously illustrated and appended with catalogues, diagrams, and translations, these volumes should benefit, if not delight, greatly students and scholars.

D. A.

'Measure for Measure' in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Fortune Theater, London. "Measure for Measure," by William Shakespeare. Producer, Robert Atkins. The cast:

The Duke	Henry Oscar
Angelo	Baliol Holloway
Escalus	John Garside
Claudio	Sebastian Shaw
Lucio	James Dale
The Provost	Bryan Powley
Friar Peter	Campbell Logan
Elbow	Harold B. Meade
Froth	Horace Sequeira
Pompey	Arthur Chesney
Abhorson	Ernest Borrow
Barnadine	Reginald Jarman
Isabelle	Jean Forbes-Robertson
Juliet	Margaret Delamere
Mariana	Mrs. George Bealby
Mistress Overdone	Laura Smithson

"Measure for Measure," though it certainly owes something to the old comedy of "Promus and Cassandra," printed in 1578, is, in my belief, a dramatization of the stern measures taken against the Roman Catholics from 1581 onward. These followed upon the denunciation, by Lord Oxford, of his Catholic cousins, Lord Henry Howard and Charles Arundel, at the end of 1580, when the serious counter-charges which the Earl's accusations of treachery evoked, sent him, for a time, to the Tower of London. There, if I am right, the prison scenes of the comedy are set.

Thus viewed, incident after incident in the play, including dates, and even minute details of character and circumstance, fit in with astonishing correctness, to the recorded facts of history. "Measure for Measure," then, seems to be what the Page, in the Introduction to "The Taming of the Shrew," describes that comedy as being—"A kind of History."

But what of it from the average playgoer's viewpoint, who, loving Shakespeare at least a little, comes to the theater to be interested and amused? Well, it cannot be pretended that, to twentieth century minds, the plot and motives are other than artificial and unconvincing. Yet we can be grateful to Mr Robert Atkins, for providing another opportunity to strengthen acquaintance with a play that contains several passages of lofty poetry, and many lines which, whether witty or serious, throb with the intellectual vitality of Shakespeare's teeming mind—a drama, moreover, far more ethically noble, at bottom, than has generally been realized hitherto. "Measure for Measure," in fact, is at once a work of historical symbolism, and a morality upon the text, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," written by one who, quite evidently, was learning truth in the hard school of bitter personal experience.

To bring out the full beauties of such a play, while making acceptable its difficult theme, demands skilled production and acting; and all these—when a little needful speeding up has been done—the play already has. Among the male parts, the most successful, perhaps, was the Duke of Mr. Henry Oscar, who declaimed with fine spirit and intelligence and never permitted his sense of humor to be swamped by a rôle that can easily be made too pontifical.

Angelo, it seems to me, should, as the text indicates, be played by a young actor of fair, even of anglic appearance, but Mr. Baliol Holloway, whose stage method and presence have now a distinction and authority equaled by very few modern actors, compelled pardon, at once, for his dark complexion, by acting with a studied precision that was altogether effective. The point and edge that Mr. James Dale gave to the always telling lines of Lucio were of great value to the play. Mr. Garside, also, with quietly forceful reasonableness made a very genuine contribution.

Mr. Sebastian Shaw, as Claudio, was inclined, I thought, to short-circuit some of his most powerful and eloquent lines, by excess of emotion. Miss Forbes-Robertson has a voice not always quite resonant enough to meet the exacting demands of Elizabethan blank verse, but this pleasing actress played with an austere sincerity that was wholly successful in making Isabella as credible as that difficult part can be made.

P. A.

Plays With Music

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, Sir Nigel Playfair presents "The Piper," by Herbert Ferrers, and "The Fountain of Youth," by W. Graham Robertson, music by Alfred Reynolds. Beginning July 8, 1931. The casts:

"The Piper"

The Mayor	Harry Brindle
The Town Clerk	Scott Russell
The Piper	Percy Heming
A Lame Boy	Olive Dyer

"The Fountain of Youth"

Joshua Dalebrook	Roy Russell
Tom Hazel	John Thompson
Nicholas Vachery	Harry Hilliard
Mark Mugwort	Scott Russell
Sir Bullion Blount	Percy Heming
Mrs. Dalebrook	Nellie Briercliffe
Daisy Dalebrook	Margery Hicklin

Conductor—Alfred Reynolds

If Mr. Graham Robertson's invention had been equal throughout the two acts of his comic opera to his initial inspiration, "The Fountain of Youth," would have been a wholly delightful piece of work. Unfortunately, having restored the magic well to Dalebrook farmhouse and allowed its potent waters to roll the years from the back of Mr. and Mrs. Dalebrook (to say nothing of Rollo, the sheep dog, who was restored to puppyhood), the author appears to be at a loss what to do with it. The well, at the suggestion of a delightfully sympathetic schoolmaster, is turned into a business concern, in which all the rejuvenated villagers have a share, thus providing a charming opening for Act II, with the hefty girls and lusty lads of the previous scene turned into dainty shepherdesses and their attendant swains.

But with the introduction of a financier determined to capture a place on the board of Longly Wells Ltd., the action begins to vacillate, and, as the Fountain of Youth itself subsides, the opera seems to lose its effervescent sparkle and its gayety dwindles away. However, there is so much frolicsome humor in the statement of the story, such charm in Mr. Alfred Reynolds's flowing, well-scored music, such a Gilbertian topsy-turvydom in the air, that judicious cutting and pulling together of the second act should do much to rectify the longuers.

Mr. Reynolds knows how to fit the lyrics and the book with catchy and graceful melody, to which Miss Nellie Briercliffe, very appealing in the golden ringlets of her second youth, and Miss Margery Hicklin, lively and amusing in her distress at her parents' metamorphosis, do full justice. Mr. Harry Hilliard, all whimsical benevolence in a bowler hat, made a definite character of the schoolmaster, an excellent foil to the rich, if macabre, humor of Mr. Scott Russell's grave-digger. Mr. Percy Heming's vulgar plutocrat, conceived on broad comedy lines, delivered his introductory ditty with excellent point and made the most of a character that seemed to me of little use in the development of Mr. Robertson's theme.

The comic opera was preceded by a one-act opera by Mr. Herbert Ferrers based on Robert Browning's poetic treatment of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. The use of pipes, weaving their plaintive notes in and out of the score, endowed the short opera with a haunting, wistful quality. Its pathos was emphasized by the prominence given to the character of the lame boy who could not follow the Piper to the promised land with all the rest of the children, but stayed with the grown-up folk, a lonely little figure listening for the Piper's call. Miss Olive Dyer both looked and sang the part to perfection; a poignant portrayal, conceived and carried out with a sure touch. Mr. Percy Heming's Piper was not only well sung but magnificently decorative in pose as well as movement. Sir Nigel Playfair's staging and production of "The Piper" was admirable in its tall lines of cathedral window—used, most effectively, to bridge the various stages of the weird Piper's traffic—arched gateway and town hall, all of which formed a fine background for the solid scarlet of the Mayor and his officials, the flaming figure of their visitant, and the shifting colors of Hamelin's affrighted populace.

J. T. G.

'Strange Orchestra'

LONDON—"Strange Orchestra," a drama by Rodney Ackland, at the Embassy Theater, beginning June 30, 1931. The cast:

Vera Lyndon	Gwladys Evan Morris
George	Hugh Dempster
Val	André Van Gyseghem
Esther Lyndon	Gabrielle Casartelli
Freda	Merle Tottenham
Laura	Peggy Carter
Jimmie	Arnold Riches
Gordon Lyndon	T. G. Saville
Jenny Lyndon	Muriel Randall
Peter	Francis James
Sylvia	Leonora Corbett

What is wrong with this play? It is full of brilliant qualities and richly fulfills the promise that its young author, Mr. Rodney Ackland, showed in his first effort, "Dance With No Music." The characterization is alive, stamped with individuality and authentic, commanding interest in itself, and never impeded by the demands of narrative. Indeed, there is little or no story in this circus life of Bohemians in the house of Vera, and the movement has the rhythm of feeling and the freshness of an original vision. Pathos and humor jostle one another, and all the emotions are struck by this strange orchestra. Yet the tune is full of dissonance and the music, though vibrant, is without melody.

The players, one and all, give exceptionally good performances, again demonstrating what the actor can do when his part gives scope. For this dialogue is genuine and revealing. These are rare qualities, and "Strange Orchestra" is a drama that stands clear of the rut of machine-made plays. Still, in spite of its undisputed merits, I feel the vision of the young author is all wrong. Here he congregates together his young people all accepting the gospel of Vera's heroism. She has gone beyond both illusion and disillusion, and takes refuge in a form of sophisticated speech which expresses complete futility. So all these lives end—the young typist who is full of ideals can only attend futile protest meetings; the young married couple is afraid of happiness; the young writer falls in love with a bogus artist.

The only redemption is through beauty—a beauty empty of content, a beauty that knows not truth. Life is far bigger than these people know. There are forces for good that work below the harsh pattern of existence which Mr. Ackland will not yet acknowledge. But this very young man has genius, and this will ripen. Meanwhile let us accept his work for what it is—a young modern's play saturated with the impulses of today, aching with pessimism because the author has not found an answer to his questions, but sincerely written, finely and effortlessly controlled, and, within its narrow milieu, instinct with youth. When he has learned to see life steadily and see it whole, Mr. Ackland should write not only a brilliant play but a great one.

The prize awards given in the International Photographic Exhibition, which opened at the Art Institute of Chicago, July 23, have been announced as follows: First prize to Mrs. Elaine H. (Maximilian) Kern of Chicago for "Industry"; second prize to Alvin C. Grainer of Astoria, New York, for "Portraiture"; third prize to Helen Campbell of Rugby, Eng., for "Architecture"; fourth prize to Clifford M. Johnson of Canada for "Chicago Scene."

Moscow Sees a Romantic Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

MOSCOW'S recent film season could scarcely be characterized as brilliant. Perhaps the most famous of the Soviet producers, Sergei Eisenstein, creator of "The Armored Cruiser Potemkin," was absent for a long time in the United States and Mexico. V. Pudovkin, author of "Storm Over Asia" and "The End of St. Petersburg," prepared a new film entitled, "Life Is Very Good." For some unspecified reason it was not given here, although I understand it has been shown in Germany. The gifted Ukrainian producer, A. Dovzehnko, whose epic film "Earth" was withdrawn after a few showings, partly because of puritanical, partly because of ideological objections, contributed nothing for the season in Moscow.

"The Tranquil Don"

Late in the spring, however, one saw long queues before the theaters where a film entitled "The Tranquil Don" was being exhibited. The scenario was based on the novel of the same title by the young Cossack author, Mikhail Sholokhov, which ranks among the best of the comparatively recent Soviet works of fiction. Much of the special color and romance of the pre-war life of the Don Cossacks, who held their unusually liberal land allotments under the condition of being always ready to serve in the army in their traditional branch, the cavalry, was reflected in the film.

One saw the striking contrast between the hot passions of these primitive, impulsive people, the Cossacks, and the quiet pastoral aspect of their fields and meadows in the vicinity of their river, the tranquil Don. Equally impressive was the contrast between the rebellious mood of some of the younger people and the strict bonds of their hereditary patriarchal-military life. The hero of the film was the young Cossack, Grisha, who broke with his father on account of a love affair and in a military hospital during the war for the first time under the influence of revolutionary propaganda.

A Change From Propaganda

Artistically the producers of "The Tranquil Don," Preobrazhenskaya and Nravov, are not the peers of Eisenstein, Pudovkin or Dovzhenko. It would be an exaggeration to call the film one of the outstanding masterpieces of Soviet art. But æsthetically it was far above the average level of stilted, unimaginative, unreal propaganda pieces which have been flooding both the moving-picture theaters and the regular stage of Moscow during the last two or three years. The throngs which besieged the theaters where "The Tranquil Don" was being given reflected the hunger of the Russian public for something a little more romantic, a little less dehumanized than the conventional propaganda film where the heroine commits a grave offense when she leaves her factory work bench for domestic life, and the inevitable triumphant happy ending comes when she returns to the factory, joins a shock brigade and sets out to raise the percentage of output and lower the percentage of waste.

But "The Tranquil Don" did not pass unscathed. Its producers were summarily expelled from the Association of Workers of Revolutionary Moving-Picture Art, the expulsion being based on the ground that "all elements of class struggle were eliminated from their film" and that "they consciously oriented themselves on the petty-bourgeois spectator."

As a matter of fact elements of class struggle could be seen in the film; the hostility, for instance, between the Cossacks and the non-Cossack peasants, or "inogorodni," which historically played a great rôle in the development of the Revolution in southeastern Russia; the contrast between the poorer Cossacks and the well-to-do general who was also a big landowner. But these things were not lugged in by the ears, so to speak, and they were subordinated to the development of the personal side of the drama. This was apparently what offended the Association of Workers of Revolutionary Moving-Picture Art and led them to dismiss Preobrazhenskaya and Nravov from their midst.

This incident, minor in itself, has a significance as showing how difficult it is in present-day Russia to create a work of art which is not heavily infused with the propaganda notive. It makes more comprehensible what might seem to be the strange series of characterizations which the director of the Kamerny Theater, Mr. Alexander Tairov, gave to a new play, "The Mine of Fire," which is being produced in his theater. "The Mine of Fire," according to Mr. Tairov, is:

The victorious building of socialism.

The industrialization of the land of Soviets.

The electrification of the Soviet Union.

Cultural revolution and socialist reconstruction of human psychology.

Decidedly the Pegasus of art in the Soviet Union has been harnessed pretty tightly to the Five-Year Plan chariot.

W. H. C.

6% CERTIFICATES

Safety guaranteed by First Mortgages on Birmingham improved property. Write for folders.

Birmingham Building AND LOAN INC.

2028 First Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A STORE NEAR YOU

Fisk Tire Service Company
FISK TIRES
PRESTO-LITE BATTERIES
24 Hours' Courteous Service
2100 7TH AVENUE, SOUTH
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

What Price Prices?

"SALE" prices everywhere. Here, too, of course—and nowhere deeper reductions than at this store. For this is "Sale Time."

Reversing the usual practice, what are sale prices actually worth.

Their value as a buying inducement depends solely upon the merchandise they represent. Sale prices may mean something or they may mean nothing.

Always consider the company they keep! Our sale prices are associated with merchandise in every way desirable, not *because of* reduced prices but *regardless of them.*

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Restaurants

BOSTON

CARRIE'S SPA
Delicious Home Cooked Food
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Near Symphony Hall
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Cafe de Marseille

210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheon 35c and 60c
Table d'Hote Dinner 80c and 75c
Sunday Chicken Dinner
80c and 75c
We serve Postum with all meals

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
LUNCHEON : TEA
DINNER
The Richmond 7778
MISS SALE TYPLE, Manager

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
Fritz Reiner, Conductor
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Ave. & 138th St.
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Manager Steinway Piano
PRICES: 55c, 83c, $1.40 (Circle 7-7975)

GILBERT & SULLIVAN NOW
Big Double "TRIAL BY JURY" and
"PINAFORE" with PAT TEMPLETON
"THRIFT PRICES" Evgs. 55c to $2. Wed. Mats. 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.10.
Princess Thea., W. 44 St. Phone 7-1565. Evs. 8:30
1 WEK. BEG. "RUDDIGORE" Rosin
MON., Aug. 10 Ready

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
August 3-4-5
Richard Dix in
THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

Always First to Sponsor Fashion's Newest Creations in Millinery
$5 to $27.50

American Laundry

"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Ballet Season in London

By EDWIN EVANS

LONDON

IF THE present season may be taken as a criterion, there is no likelihood of London's being deprived of ballet. Apart from the visits of individual dancers, such as La Argentina, we have had in the last few weeks ballets presented at the Lyceum, the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, the Cambridge Theatre (by the Camargo Society) and at Covent Garden.

At the Lyric Theatre the performers were Karsavina and the Marie Rambert dancers from the Ballet Club, reinforced by Leon Woizikowski, who had recently also appeared at the Lyceum in company with Vera Nemtchinova. Most of the ballets presented during their three weeks' occupancy of the theater were more or less familiar ground, "Les Sylphides," "L'Après Midi d'un Faune," "Mars and Venus," "Carnaval," "Façade" (a recent Camargo production) and some shorter pieces such as "Le Boxing."

There were, however, two novelties. The first of these, "Waterloo and the Crimea," has for its central figure a canteen maid in Wellington's army of 1815, who is converted by an army chaplain. They marry, and in due course he becomes a rural dean. Then comes the Crimean war in 1854. The martial sounds that assail her ears prove too much for the old lady. She dons her old uniform and breaks into one of the old dances.

Lord Berners's Music

The music is by Lord Berners. Most of it is new, but since neither "The Triumph of Neptune," which he wrote for Diaghileff, nor "Luna Park" which he wrote for Cochran, appears likely to be revived soon, he has availed himself of his right as author to incorporate portions of both, which, so far as I am aware, not one of his critics recognized. Miss Susan Salaman's flippant choregraphy mated with his music to good purpose, but her invention, which has served her well in her little sporting sketches, is scarcely copious enough for a more ambitious theme. Some objections were expressed to the parodying of the "cloth." Since so many comic parsons have been seen on the stage it is a little late to raise the question of good taste, but—for the same reason—the humor seemed a little trite. Mme. Karsavina played the principal part as if she thoroughly enjoyed it. Other outstanding performances were those of Woizikowski as a young officer and Prudence Hyman as an impish granddaughter. The second novelty was another of Frederick Ashton's mythological episodes, "Mercury," to music by Erik Satie.

The fourth program of the Camargo Society, concluding the first year of its activities, comprised three ballets, two of which may be dismissed briefly, as they had been seen before: Miss Ninette de Valois' fable, after Æsop, "The Jackdaw and the Pigeons," to music by Hugh Bradfield, originally produced at the "Old Vic"; and "Pomona," the society's earliest success, repeated in deference to the wishes of members who had joined since the first production. Constant Lambert's music, Frederick Ashton's choregraphy, and John Banting's stage setting proved as acceptable a combination as ever.

Vaughan Williams's "Job"

The new work was Vaughan Williams's "masque for dancing," "Job" or, more explicitly, "Blake's Version of the Book of Job," for it owes more to William Blake's century-old illustrations than to the Biblical story. The illustrations serve as basis for Geoffrey Keynes's scenario, for Mrs. Gwendolen Raverat's scenery and costumes, for Ninette de Valois's poses and groupings and—since the movements were transitions from one Blake pose to another—indirectly for the miming and dancing.

The production of "Job" is the society's most courageous venture. It is easy to see how it courted danger. Happily the risk taken was justified. Vaughan Williams's music, adapted by Constant Lambert to an orchestra of normal theatrical dimensions, has the serene dignity of his best work, with occasional touches of reflective mysticism. It is not the first time that Miss de Valois has collaborated with him, and she has found what the diplomatists love to call a formula to meet his exigencies, with the result that though the interest might fluctuate there was scarcely a moment when the stage did not present an effective picture. The outstanding success, as might be expected, was Satan, in the person of Anton Dolin. Job's comforters were another clever conception. The only weak spot was Elihu, whose dance lacked significance.

Ida Rubinstein

At Covent Garden Mme. Ida Rubinstein undertook a season of two weeks with two dramas and 10 ballets. The first week showed the greater part of this repertoire, leaving a general impression that, if there is one section of her art in which she has triumphed, it is that of showmanship. She has feasted our eyes with the most gorgeous stage spectacles we have seen since the palmy days of Diaghileff. Everything was happily coördinated: a well-found company, good music well performed, and stage settings designed by artists who could be trusted to give an effect of lavishness without the cloven hoof of vulgarity which so few lavish producers are able to conceal.

She opened with d'Annunzio's "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien," with Debussy's music and Léon Bakst's scenery and costumes. This elaborate work savored too much of the '90's, even when it was written, not to "date" today. Its rhetoric does not ring true, and its recipe has encountered the nemesis of familiarity. But what gorgeous spectacles! In form, the work—particularly the music—suffered a little from the omission of the second act, but enough was there to give the measure of the conception, which is in the grand manner.

It was an evening well spent, but Mme. Rubinstein was probably wise to present her St. Sébastien only once. Her other drama was that one-time classic "La Dame aux Camélias," presented in five perfectly lovely "sets," approximately 1848, by Alexandre Benois. It is the fashion nowadays on the stage to "guy" the conventions of the nineteenth century, to accentuate their worst features and turn them to ridicule, as if there were something particularly smart in caricaturing one's grandmother. Benois has taken those same conventions integrally, without shirking any of the handicaps they imposed upon him. He has given us overcrowded, overdraped, overdecorated rooms, and proved to us that, composed with creative taste, they could be beautiful. It was quite a lesson in æsthetics, the thesis being that composition should conquer refractory material, as it certainly has done in this instance. The old play, which still lives by its craftsmanship, was presented in the traditional French manner by a highly competent French company.

Honegger's "Amphion"

Of the ballets the most elaborate so far has been Honegger's "Amphion," based on a poem by Paul Valéry which is partly sung and partly declaimed. Concerning the association of vocal music and the ballet there may be two opinions, but surely there can be only one concerning the spoken voice. To begin with, despite "Manfred" and other precedents, declamation to a musical accompaniment has a suggestion of being out of tune. Then, to make a dancer speak is to bring her down to earth from the ethereal regions in which she floats, or should float, upon air. In other words it saps the illusion upon which is reared the whole art of the ballet. With that reservation, however, "Amphion" is a fine work, perhaps a trifle disjointed in style, as sometimes happens with Honegger, but full of imagination and constructive invention. There is notably at the climax a very effective fugue. The choregraphy is by Massine, who is also responsible for that of Sauguet's "David," a pseudo-Renaissance ballet for which Benois has provided a setting remotely suggesting Botticelli. In fact the honors must be shared between Massine and Benois, for, truth to tell, Sauguet's music does not amount to much. It is far from attaining to the stature of the production.

Two of Ravel's ballets, "Bolero" and "La Valse," have been given, both in Benois settings. For the former he has designed a tavern interior with a colossal hanging lamp over a massive table, upon which the dancer leaps. As a stage picture this was unforgettable in its tenseness, which of course is accentuated by the exciting music.

Other ballets were "La Princesse Cygne," a copious excerpt from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Legend of Tsar Saltan," of which the first scene suffered from dull choregraphy, the second offering a very good ensemble in compensation; and "Nocturne," a charming romantic episode placed in the Spain of poetical imaginings, to music selected from the works of Borodin—portions of the "Petite Suite," the Scherzi from both string quartets and the Nocturne from the second of them, the vocal quartet "Sérénade de Quatre Galants à une Dame" and the song "La Princesse Endormie," the whole making a very delectable salad of good ingredients, orchestrated by Nicholas Tcherepnin.

And what of Ida Rubinstein herself, the perfect hostess who has spread such sumptuous fare before us that it is almost embarrassing to meet her with a critical eye—what of her own achievement as a performer? Is not such showmanship enough? Must she have all the theatrical virtues? Some of them she possesses. She has an admirable stage presence, and an unfailing sense of line, so that every attitude she takes reveals elements of beauty. She also has arm and hand movements of appealing eloquence and impeccable grace, and her speaking voice is attractive. But both as actress and as dancer she suffers from the limitations of her technique. Her Marguerite Gauthier succeeded up to a point, but the part is laden with memories of great acting, and with these she could not compete.

Similarly, as a dancer she might look ever so beautiful in repose against the splendid background provided for her, but in motion she soon exhausted her expressive vocabulary; as for instance in "Bolero," where her resources were not equal to sustaining a crescendo step by step with Ravel's. Ungrateful as it may seem when one has feasted at her table, it is difficult to award her as a performer the praise that is ungrudgingly hers as a contriver of finely conceived stage productions. By her discernment in the choice of collaborators she has proved herself an adept in the highest sphere of theater craft, that in which Diaghileff "broke the trail." If the verdict is given on points it must be given in her favor.

Design by Alexandre Benois for Ravel's Ballet, "Bolero."

'Mrs. Fischer's War'

By J. T. GREIN

London

AT THE Ambassadors' Theater is being presented "Mrs. Fischer's War," a drama by Joan Temple and Henrietta Leslie; based on a novel by Miss Leslie. The cast:

Dr. Mathews	Neville Brook
John Fischer	J. Louis Hayward
Janet Fischer	Joan Temple
Carl Fischer	Tristan Rawson
Ellen	Mrs. F. Marriott-Watson
Mabel	Margaret Larcombe
Rosemary Gill	Gladys Tudor
Donald Gill	Charles Maunsell
Winifred Gill	Margaret Hood
Stephen Gill	Murray Macdonald
Franz	Bruce Lister
Elizabeth	Enid Morgan
Hans	Alan Edmiston
Cockney	Toni Sympson
Inspector West	Harry Kerr
Eric Marriot	J. Lodge Percy
Furniture Man	Edward Mervyn
Sister Mary-Joseph	Brenda Harvey

"Mrs. Fischer's War," by Miss Henrietta Leslie, is a fine, sensitive novel; it describes the tragedy of a family disrupted by the husband's omission to become naturalized. He had lived in England from adolescence; he never thought of war; he spent his holiday with his wife in a lovely German rural El Dorado, when the cloud burst and he could not resist the call of the blood. He was held up at the frontier; he disappeared from the train full of frantic fugitives; his wife went home in lonely despair to join their son who had remained behind. If the father was "once a German, always a German," the son was a true patriot; he enlisted on the British side. Henceforth he and his father were aliens to one another. In the book the end of the story is intensely painful; there is no solace for the unhappy mother who loves husband and son with equal fervor.

Miss Joan Temple and Miss Leslie have dulcified that ending in the play. When the father comes home blinded and meets his son, recovering from severe wounds on the eve of his marriage, the latter receives him as a stranger. He cannot forgive his father's "treachery." But again "blood is thicker than water"; when he beholds the helplessness of the blind man his heart overrides his rancor and they become reconciled, to the joy of Mrs. Fischer.

It was a difficult book to adapt, and I think the playwrights have but partially succeeded. In desiring to give the story steadily and whole, by distributing it over many scenes, they have, at times, lost the dramatic grip. Some of the scenes are poignant—such as the pandemonium in the train, a tumultuous exodus of many nations produced in a vital, masterly way, and preceded by a peaceful, idyllic picture of the humdrum, happy-go-lucky life in a German backwater. But on the whole the play suffers from overcrowding by less material incidents, which leads to the monotony of slow motion.

This reflects to a certain extent in the characters. The kindly, warm-hearted father, the son in his strong British rigidity, also the elderly Scottish maidservant, loyal to the core, are as life would make them. But Mrs. Fischer in her constant lamentations is not quite the woman of the story who commands compassion by her fortitude.

Somehow the canvas of the play does not befit the frame. Much of the dialogue, and especially the first scene, could be excised without loss, and thereby tighten the action. But even if the play is not quite the peer of the book, I would consider it as a work of some moment. It deals with an angle of the war that has, so far, escaped its fictional commentators. It reflects sadly and veraciously the plight of hundreds of English women who, by marrying unnaturalized Germans, became aliens in the country of their birth, subject to humiliation and estrangement, and—worst of all—to the rending of their feelings between husband and their British-born offspring. Of course the play comes somewhat belated; these conflicts are almost forgotten now. But in retrospection it is a valuable human document and one that, in its essence, retains its dramatic force.

It was acted by Miss Joan Temple, one of the adapters, with sincere feeling and conviction, although she could not avoid a certain one-keyed note of delivery prompted by the words. Mr. Tristan Rawson simply and unaffectedly portrayed the father, whilst Mr. J. Louis Hayward displayed the strength and almost fanatic patriotism of the son.

Contemporary Italian Music

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Rome

WITH the dawning of the new century, Giuseppe Martucci passed. Italian musical culture was unexpectedly illuminated in the reflection of German symphonic art, reflections of a nearly extinguished light. With Martucci passed the short moment which, on the shores washed by the murmuring Tirreno, had, in an hour of twilight, awakened the echoes of ancient romanticism.

It seemed a miraculous awakening. Italian music, betrayed by the hybrids of opera, endeavored to improvise a tradition, a technique, an ideal. All too much to demand from the close of a century.

A Brahms is possible if there has been a Beethoven in 1820 and a Schumann in 1840. But he is not possible with a Rossini in 1820 and a Mercadante in 1840. That is why, from one point of view and in itself, the figure of Giuseppe Martucci has something of the gigantic and marvelous; actually it represents a trick played on history.

Italian music of the nineteenth century was not born for such an end. "Othello" and "Falstaff," not the symphonies of Martucci, represent the logical ending of this century. The Neapolitan group of the "Società del Quartetto" of which Giuseppe Martucci was the legitimate founder, endeavored to go against the current with the force of an heroic effort. But it was only a cultural episode which had little influence on our destinies. In order to understand Beethoven and Brahms, we had to provide a new culture.

Between the Martucci generation and that of the young composers of the twentieth century a solution of "continuity" was established, as it was between the Martucciani and the operatic composers of his time. In the middle, between Martucci and the opera, we find the symphony, from Beethoven to Brahms, and in the center, between the twentieth century and Martucci we find the new musical culture, that of the Russian-French. These interruptions in the continuity of tradition are the main cause of the inner disturbance in contemporary Italian music.

If a Dante of the nineteenth century had asked a Giuseppe Martucci—"Who were your forbears?" the latter, for a complete answer, would have had to resort to some record or other in Germany. But that is a small matter. It has happened before that even great Italian musicians have had to trace their origin to foreign antecedents, and German musicians boast of an Italian lineage. Is not Palestrina perhaps the result of a century of Flemish art? And did not Johann Sebastian Bach, through his Schütz and his Frobergers descend from a Gabrieli and a Frescobaldi? And what did a Hassler and a Sweelinck take back from Italy to their own countries?

But if it is true that art knows no custom barriers, and exchanges of culture take place through a spontaneous necessity, then it is equally true that these exchanges should be made legitimate by recognizing in them a certain urge of historical life. What is this urge? It is the activity of production which advances moment by moment, then retreats, and in retreating becomes diversified, and the life of which, though dependent on this movement, is yet autonomous and different.

In legitimizing æsthetically the Flemish descent of a Palestrina and the Italian descent of a Bach or a Mozart we find an interval full of the leaven of a vast and intense elaboration, the importance of which does not lie in the idea of time, but in the æsthetic value of this elaboration.

In the exchange of stylistic values between one nation and another there are correspondencies analogous to those which, springing from the same tradition, are established in the exchange of individual stylistic values. One form is evolved through the contemplation of another form, on the condition, however, that it is not reduced merely to a sterile, technical pleasure.

Between the German "musical world from Bach to Brahms and the generation of Giuseppe Martucci we are aware of a current of sympathy though they are not united by the same tradition. Martucci signifies the reaction of a cultured mind against the music of the market-place. His importance lies in having affirmed, in practice, the weight of an Italian musical conscience in opposition to the sans-culottes of "verism." But he stood isolated, the only one of his time, nor did a new generation begin with him. For that, it was necessary he should embody the new times, as Haydn did. But Haydn's is the century which comes into being, while Martucci's is the same century passing away.

With Martucci vanished the movement which sprang from the inspired lyrics of the individual and the survivors have no greater importance than that of remains. Italian music is reduced to an erased tablet.

From the academic structure, made of classical ashes and plaster mixed with the trowel of Brahms, there are exhalations. What is happening in the temple of pure music? Officiating priests, old in their profession, scribble inconclusive formulas on some rickety tablet.

From the open air one hears the echoes of songs sung in strident voices by some young people posing as musicians.

Verism and languor! Dilettantism and industry! The official schools of composition bestir themselves to originate a species of reasoned music and professors are busy looking through the microscope into the mazes of the bar line to discover the laws of growth.

As a natural result of the positivism and naturalism in æsthetics, brought about through the mechanical methods of the conservatoires of music, the genealogical tree of forms has been discovered and an angle of musical history has been illuminated with the dark lantern of Darwinistic evolution.

Romanticism had bequeathed its own rhetoric, and positivism stamps it with professional charlatanry.

The Arts Theater Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Barry Jackson, in conjunction with the Theater Arts Club, presented at the club's theater "Demos, King and Slave," adapted from the French of Henri Ghéon by Sir Barry Jackson, with verses translated by John Drinkwater, for six performances beginning July 1, 1931.

M. Henri Ghéon has sought expression for his reflections on modern politics, modern politicians, modern ethics, and for his frankly Royalist propaganda—an aspect of his play which must necessarily have a keener edge in a republican country—in a satirical parable laid in ancient Greece. Demos, the Cobbler, stands for the mass. With the coming of the first ballot box, he is bamboozled by wily politicians into the belief that all power is his, his the making of laws, his the right to dictate to his self-chosen ministers.

Demos, basking in the apparent arrival of the Golden Age, is rudely awakened by taxation, his peace swiftly shattered by war, his satisfaction dispelled by the unpleasant realization that he, Demos, is the donkey who has to carry all the burdens and get all the kicks. Battered and bewildered, Demos recalls the rightful heir to the throne from which a cynical policy had pushed him. Then Demos returns to the job handed down to him by his progenitors.

M. Ghéon, finding nothing new to add to the serious contemplations on the rights of the people and the difficulties of rulers, which have engaged the thinkers of all time, resorts to a somewhat labored form of humor. It is easy enough to raise a laugh by clapping a top hat on a toga-clad citizen of classic Athens, to thrust an umbrella into his hands, and to introduce the customs and the parlance of our day into the world of yesterday. Unfortunately, the jest prolonged to the length of three acts is destined to pall unless the dialogue has the brilliant invention and the whimsical twists of a G. Bernard Shaw. It is not sufficient to color the commonplace with the pigments of anachronism in order to achieve a scintillating satire. M. Ghéon's fireworks are damp with age and all the elaborate preparations of chanting elders, crying for the moon, of inspired poet ready to pluck it from the skies, of posturing Greek chorus and postulating politicians can produce no more than a mild fizzle.

Sir Barry Jackson's adaptation, as far as one can judge, is faithful to the original. It required, however, the tripping speed of the French tongue to whip the inordinately wordy play into some sort of life. Mr. Andrew Leigh, as Demos, battled bravely with the heavy humor of his part, but was at his best in his final disillusion confronting a people intoxicated by "victory" with the tragic aftermath of war. From an ensemble more commendable in the effort than in the achievement, Mr. Walter Hudd, first as the Poet and later as the Prince, surged to the fore on the wings of youthful vigor and incisive speech. Mr. Drinkwater's often felicitous verse was rendered with dignity and resounding rhythm by Miss Agnes Lauchlan.

J. T. G.

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

EVERY year at about the same time, Mme. Ida Rubinstein presents Parisians sumptuously with lyric, poetic and choreographic performances of a generally lofty inspiration but of an execution to which is given a vexatious character of amateurism. Why does Mme. Ida Rubinstein not recognize the limits of her range and why does she insist on waging battles upon the field of choreography and diction from which she cannot possibly emerge victoriously? Why does she not seek in the language of her attitudes, which are very lovely, and in her miming talent, a mode of expression more suitable to her individuality? It is sometimes indispensable for a patron to know how to sacrifice himself to the artistic interest of the works in which he is interested.

We are grateful to Mme. Ida Rubinstein for having introduced us in the past to some admirable pages by Gabriele d'Annunzio and Paul Valery. The great novelty of her entertainment this year was the first performance of "Amphion" upon a text by Paul Valery and a score by Arthur Honegger.

The work is particularly interesting and it would not have been possible to find a nobler subject for a divertissement of this kind. Amphion, the musician-architect, the man who imposed on stones the discipline of harmony and who built cities by submitting the inert material to the commands of his lyre, is taken here as a figure of universal order and rhythm. He has discovered a harmonious balance of sounds, lines and volumes. One could not find a more suitable theme for a musical and choreographic entertainment.

Honegger's score is, in my opinion, an astounding success. Never before has the composer of "King David" served his poet so well. He has agreed to renounce, this time, his rather coarse writing, his mass effects and his technique of summary dynamism and has found in this composition accents of striking novelty and color. For the first time, Honegger has consented to write with refinement and precision in a penetrating and discreet atmosphere. For the first time, his music makes little noise and little movement, but it makes us hear singularly deep confidences.

The orchestration of this work is quite delicious, with effects of percussion whose delicacy enhances the effectiveness still more. The timbres are also extremely well chosen and produce a very happy atmosphere around this sublime legend. The music loses in it none of its evocative virtues and provides the dancers with extremely pleasant plastic material. The use of the choruses is remarkably skillful. Their style is, moreover, very different from that employed usually by the composer of the "Cris du Monde" and "Pacific 231." If the sharp, wise and infallible pen of Paul Valery has been able to effect this marvel, we should thank him for it effusively.

The production of "Amphion" is pleasant indeed in spite of the rather too schematic presentation of Apollo's enchantments. But the costumes have a bold fantasy which, against the timid grayness of the scenery, sing with the most sympathetic gayety.

Maurice Chevalier is to make a concert tour next season under Charles B. Dillingham's management.

Ethel Barrymore Colt is to sing and dance in a coming New York revue.

Berlin Opera Season Closes

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

FRANZ SCHREKER'S "Der Ferne Klang," the first operatic work of this composer, was performed by the Staatsoper unter den Linden several years ago. Its reappearance in the repertory of this house is justified not only because of the universal recognition Franz Schreker's operatic works have won in our time, but also on account of the particular value of the score. It was written, as we know, at the beginning of this century, and if we wish to do justice to the work, it is well to remember this fact. To our changed sense of things there certainly might be much to object to in Schreker's music, but the fact remains that his achievements in operatic composition entitle him to be called a master whose historical importance cannot be gainsaid. Whoever can write anything like the third act of "Der Ferne Klang" is indubitably a musician of great talent. The richly inspired orchestral interlude of this act and the concluding scene are the climaxes of the score.

Schreker's style, characterized by wide-sweeping melodies and a harmony full of the diffused glow of arpeggios, shows itself as mature and fully developed in "Der Ferne Klang." This is one of the rare occasions when a neophyte's work has had something definite to say. "Der Ferne Klang" remains Schreker's best work to date.

The scenic arrangements at the Staatsoper unter den Linden were carried out by Franz Ludwig Hörth, who discovered a subtle and highly technical contrivance for the second act; in fact, the whole performance testified to a stage management of extreme precision. The musical direction was intrusted to Erich Kleiber, who conducted with wonderful freedom in phrasing and construction and drew bewitching sounds from the orchestra. The principal male rôle was taken by Fritz Wolff, who did it full justice.

"Der Zigeunerbaron"

As one of his most brilliant achievements, Erich Kleiber gave us "Der Zigeunerbaron" by Johann Strauss. We remember the famous words with which no less a personage than Richard Wagner did honor to the master of three-four time: "He is the most musical head in Europe!" Johann Strauss, who made of the waltz a thing of high art, still fascinates a world which loves him as one of the rare creative talents whose music is a pure expression of the joy of life. Perhaps that is why we of today, so perplexed, take refuge in Johann Strauss.

Among the operettas written by this master the "Zigeunerbaron" is the richest in ideas and the most finished in craftsmanship. There is not much to be said for the libretto, but this is completely absorbed by the music; in any case, with its help it is not difficult to make the clumsy stupidity of the action appear trifling. The score of "Der Zigeunerbaron" shows Johann Strauss on his way to opera. The orchestra has symphonic ambitions, the ensemble, the choruses and the two big finali are worked out with particular care, and in many passages the musical expression approaches the operatic. Though, undoubtedly, the uniformity of style suffers from this, ideas flow in such lavish abundance that every objection must fade before this wealth of inspiration. Again and again one succumbs to the fascination of a melody of lofty emotion, a harmony of choice aroma and an orchestration of subtle tonal charm.

The revival of the work in the Staatsoper was conducted by Erich Kleiber. His warm, sound musicianship carried the splendid orchestra along to a great achievement; his power of improvisation and elastic rhythm allowed no possible musical effect to pass.

"Die Ägyptische Helena"

With the revival of the latest operatic work of Richard Strauss, the Staatsoper unter den Linden closed the series of novelties given this year. Again the score proved that the work was not a document of a free and active imagination, but was rather the work of one whose resources seem to have given out and who allows routine to take the place of inspiration. All the glamour of this music is that of artistry brought to its highest pitch by a composer who tries to compensate for lack of substance with an almost inconceivable virtuosity of craftsmanship.

The way Strauss succeeds in this is grandiose enough, and certainly enchanting enough for those who do not know how to look deeper; but the time is past when the subtleties of a technique, as gigantic as it is inordinately polished, have anything more to say to us. What Strauss, the composer of operas, means to us and why we love him, is already determined in the scores of "Elektra," of "Rosenkavalier" and of that wonderful work, "Ariadne auf Naxos"; all that comes later is merely an echo, a decline. In "Egyptian Helen" there are occasional faint reflections of the large, sumptuous, melodic gestures of the Richard Strauss who wrote the monologue in "Elektra" and the treasures of the aria of Zerbinetta. Now only the attitude remains without anything genuine behind it; the sparks which shoot out of the music are cold, and even their flickering seems artificially produced. What was formerly a sincere and inspired concept is today a spasmodic clinging to a melody at any price.

Throughout, one feels the experienced hand of a master who has tried out everything and who is infallible in his knowledge of external effects even when remaining, inwardly, quite unconcerned. Here Strauss stands as an exile from his own glorious past and still more so from Richard Wagner whom, at times, he has quoted almost note by note. His failure is due partly to the completely obscure libretto of Hofmannsthal, the action of which cannot be understood even if it is read beforehand. Everything comes to an end with the first act—the wisdom of Hofmannsthal and Strauss's imagination; the second act is a weak infusion of the first and could easily be left out altogether.

The performance at the Staatsoper was conducted by Richard Lert in a masterly fashion and with an extraordinary sense of color. Among the soloists Fritz Soot as Menelaus and Vera Schwarz as Helen were excellent.

COLLECTION BAG

Mfrs. since 1915

Bauer-Peterman Company
1129 Wall St.
Los Angeles, Cal.

$6.50

RICH'S
is famous for its
August Sales
of
Furniture
Rugs
Draperies
Furs
Coats
Linens and
Beddings
RICH'S
Incorporated
Atlanta

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

Amanda Vierheller
Art of Singing
RECITAL—ORATORIO—OPERA
McDonough Chevé Method of Sight Singing
17 Sylvania Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone for appointments | Everglade 0671 | Sewickley 1042

CHURCH ORGANS
A proud record of over 100 years is at your command
Builders of the Organ in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston
Hook & Hastings Co.
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS KENDAL GREEN MASS.
New York, Philadelphia, Asheville, N.C.

PIPE ORGANS
ESTEY
ORGAN COMPANY
BRATTLEBORO, VT.
EVERY PART IS ESTEY-MADE

Austin Organs
for
Churches Residences
"WRITE US".
AUSTIN ORGAN COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

NEW YORK CITY

THE LONG BOB
and
PERMANENT WAVE
as conceived by
Paul
add that distinctive note so desirable to Madame's coiffure! His process leaves the hair beautifully soft and lovely—so important to the woman of discrimination!
Telephone for Appointment
Volunteer 5-4984 and 4985
595 Fifth Ave., New York
Entrance on East 48th Street

Thriftiness
has much to do with
your happiness
Practice it
by buying your
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

STOCK MARKET GAINS GROUND ON COVERING

Advances Are Narrow, However, and Trading Continues Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Week-end short covering gave the stock market a little boost today, although gains for the most part were narrow. Trading remained around minimum levels for the past several years, sales aggregating around 400,000 shares for the two hours.

Weakness of J. I. Case, which brok 3 points to a new low under renewed selling, based on the uncertainty of professional traders as to the dividend maintenance, gave the whole list an easy tone during the first hour. Recessions, however, were narrow and shorts began to réduce their commitments in the second half of the session.

United States Steel and Bethlehem teach closed half a poin nigher, but there were advances of 1 to 1½ in such stocks as American Can, American Telephone, Consolidated aGs, Bendix, United Aircraft and Public Service of New Jersey.

Numerous specialties did better, including Columbian Carbon, Bohn and Coca Cola, in which the rise was 2 points. "Nickel Plate" preferred dropped 3½ to a new low and Katy preferred sagged 2, also to a new minimum. Atchison, Southern Pacific and Rock Island firmed. Case reduced its loss to slightly more than a point.

News of the Franco-American credit to the Bank of England, taking the form of an agreement by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Bank of France to purchase up to $250,000,000 in prime British bills when, as and if the credit is needed, was well received by the financial community.

Weekend trade reviews were mildly cheerful. Wholesalers and retailers are now looking toward the autumn upturn and at least a few lines, notably textiles, leather and furniture continue to do well. Sentiment is said to be reasonably optimistic.

Sterling exchange firmed with the announcement of the credit arrangement, and cables reached $4.86, up ¼ cent. The French franc was steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5

Time loans—

Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅞c	27⅞c
Bar silver in London	13d	13d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2370	.2350	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2675	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0253
Greece—dr'chma	.01293½	.01293¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4031	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0835
Rumania—leu	.0059	.00593¼	.193
Spain—peseta	.0902	.0902	.193
Sweden—krona	.2675½	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1950	.1951	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01761½	.01761½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2450	*
Shanghai—tael	.2062½	.3072	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4937	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2603	.2972	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0700	.0700	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.11128
Colombia—peso	.9685	.9685	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4550	.4670	1.0343
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅜	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Illinois Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $6,443,424 after depreciation, taxes, interest and subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $82,038 in the previous 12 months.

PITTSBURGH UNITED CORPORATION

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1—Pittsburgh United Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, net profit of $313,541 after charges and taxes.

Business Reports More Encouraging

THE tone of business has shown some further improvement this week, according to reports to Bradstreet's business service.

The advices, which have been received from 40 trade centers, reveal a greater amount of interest in merchandise for fall and a better feeling over the general business situation.

New England reports show that the wool market continues active in practically all grades, an unusual condition for July, which as a rule is a quiet month. Most shoe manufacturers in this territory are operating their plants at capacity, with sufficient orders to fill schedules for the next 60 days.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 1	July 31
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	300	14	14	14	14	
3	2½		Adams Millis	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	3
23½	17⅜	1.40	Addressograph	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
109⅜	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	74¾	74½	74½	74¾	
29⅛	7	.60	Alaska-Juneau	800	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅜	4½		Allegheny Corp	1500	6¼	6	6	6	
183¾	102¾	6t	Allied Chem	3300	107⅜	106¾	107	106¾	
23	15½	2	Amerada	300	17	17	17		
29¾	11¾		Am Ag Ch Del	400	14	13½	13½	13½	
69¾	34⅜	3t	Am Bank Note	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	
128⅜	90⅜	8t	Am Can	9900	93⅜	91⅝	92⅝	91⅝	
38⅜	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	300	17	17	17		
88	58½	7	Am Car & F pf	10	61¾	61¾	61¾		
68	67	7	Am Chain pf	100	74	74	74		
33½	18½		Am European	200	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
61¾	21¾		Am & For Pow	2600	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
30	10½		Am Hide & L pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23½	
31⅝	18½	3	Am Ice	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
28	8½		Am International	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	
39¾	13⅛		Am Locomotive	300	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	89½	88	88	88	
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	300	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾	
47¾	13½		Am Rolling Mill	1200	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾	
42	27	4	Am Shipbuilding	20	27			28¾	
62⅜	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅜	
111	100½	7	Am Steel F pf	10	103	103	103	104	
301⅜	154⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3100	171⅜	170	171⅜	171⅜	
80½	40¾	3	Am Wat Wks	300	48¾	46	48	47⅞	
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	45	45	45		
11⅞	5½		Am Woolen	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48	30¾		Ann Wooden pf	2100	37	37	37	37¾	
4	1½		Am Wrk Fap ct	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
43½	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	3700	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	24⅛	
4¾	1⅝		Armour fl A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	
2⅜	1		Armour Ill B	2100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28⅞	8¾	2t	Asso Apparel Ind	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7	
29⅜	16⅛	2½	Asso Dry Goods	200	19	19	19	18½	
203⅜	132⅜	10	Atchison T & SF	200	153	153	153	151½	
33⅛	28	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	28	28	28		
23⅝	11⅜	1	Atl Refining	1700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	100	36½	36½	36½		
99⅜	84⅜	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	88	88	88	88	
295½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	800	145	142½	143	142	
2¼	1		Auto Sales	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1	

—B—

87⅞	43⅛	5	Balt & Ohio	900	48⅜	48	48	48⅜	
107	101½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	103½	103½	103½		
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
25⅜	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2800	21¼	20¼	20¾	20½	
46½	31¼	2	Best & Co	1500	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38	
70⅜	34½	4	Bethlehem Steel	6000	37⅛	36¾	37	36⅞	
40½	30¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	38⅞	38	38⅞	38¼	
76½	47	3t	Borden	1200	57½	56¾	57½	57	
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	800	19¾	19¼	19½	19½	
3¾	1¼		Botany Mills A pf	200	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	
22⅞	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	3000	14¼	14	14¼	14½	
5¼	2		Brockway	100	2	2	2		
15⅜	4¼		Bruns Terminal	100	6	6	6	6	
5⅝	2¼		Budd Mfg	100	4	4	4	4	
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
69¾	23⅝		Byers	1900	28¾	27¾	28⅜	28¼	

—C—

16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38¾	
45¾	24½	1½	Canadian Pacific	100	25	25	25	25	
38⅜	29	3	Capital Admin pf	300	32½	32½	32½	32½	
131½	53½	6	Case Thresh	8000	55¾	54¼	54¼	55¼	
52½	21⅜	3	Caterpillar Trac	100	33½	33½	33½	33½	
4	2		Cavanagh Dobbs	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	800	25	24½	24⅝	25	
6¼	2½		Century Ribbon	300	6¼	6	6¼	6	
7½	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	5¾	
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	35½	35½	35½	35	
3¾	⅜		Chi & Alton	100	½	½	½	½	
15⅜	4¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	8¼	8¼	8½	8¾	
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	36½	36	36½	35½	
13¾	10		Chickasha Cot O	100	10½	10½	10⅜		
25⅝	12½	1	Chrysler	3800	24¾	24	24⅝	25	
4¾	2		City Stores	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
34⅛	24	3	Cluett Peabody	200	30	30	30		
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	200	144	144	144		
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44⅜	
45⅜	20⅜	2t	Columbia Gas	1500	29½	29¼	29⅜	28¾	
11⅛	6	.50	Col Graph Ct	900	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
111⅝	55	5t	Columbian Carb	1600	68½	67½	68⅛	68⅝	
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	200	8½	8¼	8½	7⅞	
89	76½	6½	Comm-Cred 1pf	50	89	89	89	89	
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	200	25	25	25	26	
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1800	16¾	16⅛	16¾	16¾	
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	23½	23½	23½	23½	
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	1200	8	7⅞	8	8	
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	200	96½	96½	96½	96¼	
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
109¾	82¼	4	Consol Gas	3000	92½	91½	92¾	91½	
1¾	¾		Consol Textile	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
3⅜	1¼		Cont Baking B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
62¾	40¾	2½	Cont Can	1900	47	46¾	47	47⅜	
4½	2¼		Cont Motors	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12	5		Cont Oil	900	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	
12	3½		Cont Shares	300	4	3¾	4	4	
86⅜	55⅞	3t	Corn Products	1800	65	64½	64½	64¾	
1½	⅛		Cuban Dom S	400		⅛	⅛	¼	
5¾	2½		Curtis-Wright	500	3½	3	3½	3	
8½	3		Curtiss-Wright A	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	400	52¼	52	52		
193	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	155	155	155		
23	14¾	1	Diamond Match	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
28	24⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27¾	27¾	27½	27	
107	71	4t	Du Pont de Nem	3500	87¼	85¼	87	87	
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	300	123½	123½	123½		
107¼	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	200	106¾	106¾	106¾		
185¾	118	8t	Eastman Kodak	400	137¼	134⅝	136½	135⅝	
21⅜	9¼		Eaton Axle & Spg	100	14	14	14	14¾	
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	40¼	39¾	40¼	39½	
4½	2		Elec Boat	400	4	3¾			
9¼	7⅜		Elect & Mus wi	6500	38¾	37½	38	38	

—F—

29⅜	14	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	14	14	14		
30	11½	2.40	Fed Water Serv	100	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15	
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56½	
⅜	⅜		Fisk Rubber	400	½	½	½	½	
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	1800	23¾	23½	23½	23½	
32½	20½	.50	Fourth Nat Inv	100	26¾	26¾	26¾		
38¾	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16	
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26	26	26	26	

—G—

60	42	5	Gamewell	10	46½	46½	46½	45¼	
73¾	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	59½	59	59½	59⅝	
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	19¾	19¼	20¼	19¾	
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	100	21	21	21	20¾	
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	3100	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	40	
12⅜	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞		
56	43	3	Gen Foods	400	49	48⅝	49	48⅜	
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	400	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
50	35	3	Gen Mills	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅜	
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	5600	37¾	37½	37¾	37¼	
10¼	4		Gen Out Ad	100	5	5	5	5	
28	10⅜		Gen Out A A	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞		
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	10	20¾	20¼	20⅝	22¼	
23	8½		Gen Pub Service	100	12½	12½	12½	13	
9½	2¾		Gen Realty	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
74¾	30½	6	Gen Rity pf ww	400	30½	30	30	31	
87½	33	3	Gen Refractories	300	33½	33¼	33½	33	
15½	3⅜		Gen Thea Equip	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
31¾	18⅜		Gillette Saf Raz	600	21½	21	21½	21¼	
7⅞	4		Gimbel Bros	400	5¾	5½	5½		
16⅛	7¾		Glidden pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼	
80	48	7	Glidden ppf	40	77	75	77	76¾	
9¾	4		Gobel (Adolf)	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
43½	21	2½	Gold Dust	200	27¾	27½	27¾	27	
20½	8¼		Goodrich	1300	12½	12¾	13¼	12½	
6½	3¼		Graham Paige	500	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾	
18⅞	10⅝		Grand Union	200	15	15	15	14⅞	
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	43	42	42	42¾	
69¾	41⅜	4	Great Nor pf	400	41½	41½	41½	42¼	
11⅞	7¼		Great West Sug	500	9¾	9¾	9¾		
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	85½	85½	85½	85½	
6¾	2⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	200	3½	3	3¼	3	

—H—

94	86	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	86	86	86	86½	
42	25¾	2	Hawaiian Pine	10	26	26	26		
9¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	200	6¼	6	6¼	6	
68½	27		Houston Oil	1000	40	39¾	40	39	
23½	12		Howe Sound	200	19	19	19		
26	11	1	Hudson oMtor	200	13¾	13⅝	13½	13¼	
13½	5¾		Hupp Motors	700	8¼	7½	7¾	8¼	

—I—

89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	42¼	42¼	42½	42¾	
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	28½	27¾	28⅛	28	
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	94	94	94		
12¾	10½		InsurancesshareDel	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
¼	⅛		Insuranshare rt	1000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12⅞	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
4	1¼		Int Combustion	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
60½	37⅞	2½	Int Harvester	1200	40	38¾	40	38½	
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydrosteo	600	22¾	22½	22⅝	22½	
73¼	48⅞		Int Match pf	100	51½	51½	51½	51¼	
20¼	9½	.60	Int Nickel	13800	12¾	12	12	12½	
42¾	18½	7	Int PapaPow pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	
16¾	7		Int Print Ink	100	11¾	11¾	11¾		
54	46¼	3	Int Shoe	1400	51	50	51	50	
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	9800	27⅛	26¾	27¾	27½	
21⅝	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	200	15½	15½	15½	15	

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 1	July 31
67¼	18	1	Intersta DS rw	10	63½	63¼	63¼		

—J—

87½	38¼	4	Jewel Tea	300	40	40	40	39½	
80⅞	26¾	3	Johns Manville	1300	31¾	31¼	31	30½	
125¼	116¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	50	117½	117¼	117¼	117½	

—K—

24¾	10¼	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
41	8¾		Kelly-Spr tr	400	10	10	10		
34	8¾		Kelly-Spr 8%	40	10	10¼	10		
11½	6¼		Kelvinator Corp	900	11¼	11	11¼	11	
60	20	4	Kendall Co pf	10	60	60	60		
17¾	14¾	1	Kennecott Cop	900	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16	
21	6	.40	Kresge	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
17¾	17¼	1.60	Kroeger & Toll	1700	18¾	17⅞	18¼	17¾	
54¼	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼	

—L—

69⅜	46¾	3	Lehman Corp	300	52¾	52¾	52¾	53	
39½	23	1.50	Lily Tulip Cup	100	31	30¾	31	29¾	
24½	11½		Liquid Carbonic	400	14¾	14	14¾	14¾	
61¾	30⅛	3	Liq Carbonic	1200	47¾	46¾	47¾	48¾	
63½	34		Loew's Inc	1300	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	
6¼	2¾		Loft Inc	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	

—M—

103½	71½	4t	McKeesport Tin	200	76	73½	73⅝	73¼	
43⅞	21½	1	Mack Trucks	200	22	21¾	22	21¾	
104⅛	39¼	3t	Macy (RH) & Co	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	78	
27⅜	10¼	1	Magma Cop	100	11	11	11	14½	
31¾	8		Mah Ely pf	100	11	11	11	10¾	
34¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	26½	
32⅜	23¾	1½	Marshall Field	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	24½	
38	23	1	May Dept Stores	300	33	32¾	33	33	
34	23¼		Melville Shoe	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
20¾	11¾	1	Mex Seaboard	1100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	
78¾	9¾		Mid Kan & Tex	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	
83	29¾	7	Mo KAT pf	700	38	37	37	40	
43⅜	11		Mo Pacific	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	
21⅜	10⅞		Mohawk Carpet	100	15	15	15	15	
39½	15¾		Montgom Ward	1400	30⅞	30	30⅜	29¾	
2	½		Mother Lode	400	½	½	½	½	
38⅞	8¾		Mullins Body	300	30½	30	30¼	30	
18⅜	9¼		Murray Body	100	8	8	8	7¾	
40⅜	20	4	Nash Motors	200	36¼	36	36¼	36¼	

—N—

83¾	55¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1200	58	57¾	57¾	57½	
39⅝	18⅝		Nat Cash Reg	200	20	20	20	21	
89¾	56¾	2.80	Nat Dairy Prod	400	58	57¾	58	58¾	
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1600	34¾	34¼	34¾	34	
132¼	71¼	6	NY Central	3700	77	77	77¾	78¾	
94	22		NY C & St L pf	100	38	38	38	38½	
39⅝	20⅞	2.40	Penney (JC)	700	37¾	36¾	37½	37½	
98¾	90	3	Penney (JC) pf	100	94	94	94	97	
64	43½	3	Pennsylvania Rlg	700	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾	
14⅞	6¼		Phila & Reading	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	
18⅜	4¾		Phillips Pet	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
72⅝	58½	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	200	58	58	58	58	
3¾	1		Pierce Pet	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	1⅛		Pierce Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¾	1		Pierce Pet	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
80	54		Pitts Coal pf	100	40	40	40		
13¾	8		Poor & C B	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	
39¾	18		Postel Tel pf	200	18	18	18	18	
30⅝	6½		Prairie Oil & Gas	100	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
26¼	14¾	1t	Prairie Pipe Line	100	17¾	17¼	17¾	17	
37¾	25¾		Pressed Steel Car	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½	
47⅞	26	7	Pressed Stl C pf	100	29	29	29	28	
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	200	79	79	80	78	
105½	103¾	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105½	
58½	28	4	Pullman	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33½	

—R—

27½	12		Radio Corp Amer	3500	17½	16⅞	17½	17	
60	31½	5	Radio of B	200	37½	37	37½	36½	
24½	11¼		Radio-Keith-O	400	14¾	14	14	13¾	
61¼	37¾		Remington Rand	700	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	43⅞

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

English and German Bank Rates Advanced—Wheat Makes All-Time Low

The raising of the Bank of England discount rate to 4½ per cent from 3½ as a precaution against further drain on British gold reserves, and the advance in the German bank rate from 10 per cent to 15 featured this week's European financial reports. In the United States attention centered on the reports of steel company earnings and the reduction in the common dividends of United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

As the week came to a close a "suggestion" from Washington that Germany buy United States wheat and cotton on long credits was under consideration. Just what reception this would receive apparently was not known. The probable effect of its adoption by Germany upon the German agricultural community was seen as an obstacle.

Wheat was a weak spot in the commodity markets of the United States this week. At Chicago, an all-time low price record of 48 cents was made Friday. Corn, however, was in urgent demand to fill July delivery contracts and made a spectacular advance.

Certain lines of United States industry continue active, notably the shoe and wool textile branches. Steel operations are at a low level though a sharp improvement in operating rates in the Youngstown, Ohio, district was reported.

Steel Earnings Low

The steel company reports were sources of no particular satisfaction. The Steel Corporation for the second quarter made a showing less favorable than for the first quarter. Bethlehem's showing was slightly better.

The reduction in the dividend of the Steel Corporation was more drastic than had been expected—from $7 annually to $4. Bethlehem's dividend was reduced from $4 to $2 annually.

Trade reports for the week were more encouraging. Increased interest in the approaching fall season was reflected in inquiry for merchandise and in some ordering.

Retail trade was seasonally quiet, showing a slight decline from last week. Wholesaling held steady, following a spurt last week.

Carloadings, reflective of movement of goods through primary channels, declined slightly in the last reported week as compared with the previous week and with the like week last year.

Electric power output in the latest reported week gained somewhat over the preceding week and was less than 2 per cent under the level of the corresponding period of 1930.

European Conditions

Reports from Great Britain reflect a waiting attitude on the part of business. The gold drain appears to have been checked. Cotton inquiries have improved somewhat.

In France the recession of business is finding reflection in reports on the first half of the year, now being published. Rail receipts for the period are down by about 9 per cent from the like period of 1930. Foreign trade in manufactured products shows a considerable decrease.

Business conditions in Germany continue confused. The inability to carry on usual banking activities is, of course, a severe handicap. There is noted, however, a complete absence of signs of inflation, with prices continuing on a downward trend.

Leading Stock Markets

Trading in the New York stock market was extremely quiet early this week but quickened perceptibly at midweek when the reduction in the Steel Corporation's common dividend brought out considerable liquidation. Declines ranged from 1 to 8 points. The trend of prices the rest of the week was irregular, with trading again quiet. Brokers' loans declined $26,000,000 to a new low level at $1,390,000,000.

The stock market at London also was quiet this week. The rise in the bank rate caused some selling, but as the week approached its close the tone of the market was more confident. Trading continued restricted in view of a three-day bank holiday, Saturday to Monday.

The price trend on the Paris Bourse was irregular. Trading was almost at a standstill as the week came to a close, the only transactions of consequence being those necessitated by the month-end settlement.

The Berlin Boerse remained closed.

DIVIDENDS

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company declared the fourth quarterly dividend of the year on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, series A, amounting to $1.50 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

National Service Companies declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the $3 convertible participating preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Shaw Knox Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 17. Three months ago a dividend of 37½ cents was paid.

Newport Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the class A convertible and 25 cents on the common, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 25.

BLAW-KNOX PROFIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Blaw-Knox Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $632,781 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 46 cents a share on the 1,322,396 shares compared with $1,-684,002, or $1.27 a share, in the first half of 1930.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ah Straus 3½s '43	86	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	61	60
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	84½	84½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	62½	62
Alleghany Valey 4s '43	68½	68½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	74	72½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	97¼	97¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	78	78
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	111½	111½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106¾	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106	106½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111½	110¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103	102
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	58	58
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	75
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	48	48½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72	71
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100½	100
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97¾	97¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96	95
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88½	88½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¼	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	98
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	98	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100	99½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	86¾	86½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100¼	100½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¼	103
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	105¾	105¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98¼	98¼
Beth Stel pur mon 5s '36	104	103¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 200	99¾	99
Boston & Maine 4¾s	95½	95½
Bostany Cons Mills 6½s '34	38½	38
Bkyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	101½	101½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	78¾	77
By Products Coke 5½s '45	98	98
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	95¾	95¾
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	100¾	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105¾	105¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105½	105½
Can North 4½s '35	102½	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	84	84
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97½	97¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	3/4101¾
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	49¼	49
Gen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	98½	98
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98	98
Cen Pacific 5s' 60	103¼	103
Certainteed 5½s '48	57	55
Ches Corp 5s' 47	97	97
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	95½
Ches & O 4½s B	100¼	100¼
Ches & Craig Val	103¼	103¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103½	103¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109¼	109¼
Chicago & Erie 1st	106¾	106¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65¼	65¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	92¾	92¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	20½	20
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	80	80
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	68	67
Chicago RI&P rfgg 4s '34	91½	91½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	78	77¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	71	71
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s' 60	73	73
Chicago Un Sta 5s' 44	105¾	105¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	91¾	91¾
Childs Co 5s '43	71¼	71¼
Chile Copper 5s' 47	87½	86¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s' 68 A	96½	96½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	103
Clev Short Line 4½s' 61	103	103
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	99¼	99
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Con Inv Trust 5½s' 49	98	97¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	103¼	103
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	90	89¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	67½	67½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 60	9½	9½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s' 42	41	41
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 wi	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95½	94¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Den & Rio G Wn 6s '55	55½	55½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s' 49	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s' 55	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¾	92
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105	105
Erie RR ref 5s '67	75	74½
Erie RR gen lien	76	75¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	74	73½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100¾	100¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104½	104¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	30	30
Goodrich 6s '45	61½	61½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	91
Gould Coupler 6s '40	41	40½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113½	112½
Great Northern 4½s' 61	100	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94¾	94½
Great Northern 4½s' 77 E	94½	94½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	103½	103½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	60
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78¼	78¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	83½	83½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	79¾	79¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	83¾	80
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103½	103½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¼	94¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	94
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	79	78
Inter Match 5s cv rvts '41	90	89½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	84	83½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	58
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	72	72
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	85¾	84¾
Int & G Nor adp] 6s '52	55½	55¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70	70
Int Paper 6s '55	52	51½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	61½	61½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	76¾	76¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90½	90½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85	84½
Kan City P&L 4½s '57	104½	104¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	88½	88½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	98	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99	99
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	6	6
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101½	101½
L'Autaro 6s '54	31	31
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	85¾	85¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	50½	49¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97¾	97¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	96¼	96¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	53½	53
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	95½	95¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	95
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101	100½
Metro Water 5½s '50	50	50
Mich Cen 4½s '79	101¼	101¼
Midland of NJ 5s '40	78	78
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	104	104
Mil El Ry Lt 5s '71	104¼	104¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104¼	104½
Mo Ill 5s	52	50
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	82½	82
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	70½	70½
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	94½	94¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	58¾	58¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	82½	82
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	81	81
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	82	3/4 81½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	76½	75½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	52¼	52¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¾	105¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	73
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102½	101¾
Newberry 5½s	94½	94½
NJ Pow 4½s	102¼	102¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83	82½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	96	96
NYC&HR 4½s n	96¾	96¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104¾	104¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99	98
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	66	66
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	85½	85
NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	59½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '50	86¾	86¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115	115
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105½	105
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	94½	94½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	105
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104¾	104¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101	100¾
Nor Am Ed 6s C '09	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¾	104¼
Nor Am'Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	107¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68½	68½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110½	110¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106	106
Paramount Public 5½s '50	76½	76
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	101¾
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	89¾	89¼
Penn P&L 4½s	99½	99½
Penn O&D RR 4½s A '77	99¾	99¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	101½	101¼
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	101¼	101
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101¾	101¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	84½
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100¾	100¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	100¾	100¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96¾	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	38½	38½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	97	97
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99¾	99¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	96	94¼
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	52¼	52
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	64¾	64
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	52	51¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	74¾	74¾
StP M&M con 4s '33	100	100
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111¾	111¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94½	94½
Shell Union 5s '47	76¼	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78¾	78¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¾	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	88½	88¼
Smith A O 6½s '32	102¾	102¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	96¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106½	106½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	91½	91½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	91	90½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	92½	92¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	73	73
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106¼	106¼
Southern Ry gen 5½s '56	107	107
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	49½	49½
Texas Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	94½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	90½	90½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43½	43½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104½	104¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	83¾	83¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	100¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¾	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	48½	46
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73	72¾
Vanadium 5s	82½	82
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	104¾	104¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	61	61
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102¾	102¾
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	99	99
Wabash RR 5½s '76	74	74
Walworth 6s '45	49¾	48¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	43½	43¼
Warren Bros 6s	85½	85
Western Electric 5s '44	107½	107
Western Union R E 4½s '50	103	102
Western Union 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Western Union col 5s '38	105½	105
Western Union 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Western Union 5s '60	104	104
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94¾	94¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	50¼	50¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	98¼	98
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	98	97½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug. 1 Last	July 31 Last
3½s '47	102.20	102.18	102.20	102.16
1st 4¼s '47	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.7
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.24	104.26	104.26
US 3¾s '43 n	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.31
US 3¼s '49	101.14	101.12	101.12	101.14

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	70	70
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	40	39
Antioquia 7s D '45	51	51
Antioquia III 7s '57	40	39
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	67	64
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	73	70½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	72½	70½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	72¾	70½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	71½	70½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	72½	70½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	73	70½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	70½	70½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	72¼	70½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	72¾	70½
Australia 5s '55	61	60
Australia 5s '57	61¼	61¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	67	65
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	103¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	87¾	81
Belgium (King 6s '55	100¾	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	105½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	46¾	45
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	51½	51½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52½	52½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49¼	48½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48½	48¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	17¾	17¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	24½	24
Bordeaux (City) 6s '4	103	103
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	52½	51¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	52	51¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	64	63¾
Bremen 7s '35	68¼	68¼
Brisbane 5s '58	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	48½	48
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	49¾	49
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	57½	56
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	95¼	95¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	34½	34
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	40½	40½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	34	32½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	36¾	35
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	38	37
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	37	36
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	35½	35½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	50	50
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	36	35½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	37	37
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	22	21
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	55	55
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	59	59
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65	65
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	98¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93	92½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	87½	87½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71¼	71¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	108¾	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96½	95¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Deutsche Bk 6s cts 1932	91	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	87	87
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87½	87½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	87	87
Finland 5½s '58	74½	74½
Island (Repl 6½s '56	79	79
Frankfort 6½s '53	73	73
French (Rep) 7s '49	119	118
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	67½	67½
German 7s '49	85½	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	54	54
Germ Cen Ag Bk 5s July '60	50¼	4A¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	62	62
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59	56½
Gras 8s '54	83½	83¾
Greek 6s '68	23¾	23¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	90	90
Hansa 6s '39 ww	35½	35½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97½	97½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89½	88¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107	106¾
Karstadt 6s '43	35	35
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	85½	85¾
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	65	65
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	77½	76
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	104½
Medellin 6½s '54	45	45
Merijodionale El 7s '57	94¼	94¼
Mex 6s small A	5	5¾
Minas Gieraes 6½s '59	37	37
Nord Rys 6½s '58	103	106
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	102
Nuremberg 6s '53	57½	57
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	78½	77¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94¾	94¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100½	100½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	100½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98½	98½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	87	86½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Paru (Gov) 6s '60	11	11
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68	68
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	74½	73½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104	104
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	54	54
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	54	54
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	41	40½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	30	28
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	45	45
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	30	30
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	41	41
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85¾	84½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90½	90¼
Rumania 7s '59	72½	72½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	33½	33½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	48	46
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	71¾	71¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	48½	48
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	50	49¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	56	56
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106½	106¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	62	61
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	71	70½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	90	90
Sydney 5½s '55	53	53
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	104¾
Taiwan 5½s	94	94
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99¾	99½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	83½	83½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	85	84½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107¼	106¾
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	100	99
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	44	44
Unterelbe 6s '53	50	50
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	52	51¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	53	53¼
Vienna 6s '52	78	78
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97	97
Warsaw 7s '58	49¾	49¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100	100

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 1	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat 2 yellow	.65½	.66½	1.01¾
Corn 3 yellow	.73¾	.71¾	1.05½
Oats 2 white	.38½	.37½	.41½
Flour	4.30	4.40	5.20
Beef family	13.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	22.25	30.50
Lard	.4925	.0805	.1060
Cotton, mid up	.0815	.09	.1380
Zinc	.0387½	.03875	.0470
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.0762½	.0775	.11
Tin	.2400	.2410	.30125
Rubber	.0587½	.0635	.1630
Silver	....	.0475	.0470
Lead	....	.0440	.0535
Sweet clover	....	.0475	.0537½

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,198,758,600 unchanged; total net demand deposits (average) $18,594,000 decrease; time deposits (average) $2,761,000 decrease; clearings week ending today $4,-217,776,705; clearings week ending July 25 $4,941,704,422.

KILDUN MINING CORP.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Recent offering of 28,000 shares of treasury stock of the Kildun Mining Corporation at $5 a share was fully subscribed and the money has been fully paid into the company's treasury. There was no underwriting fee.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

STOCKS: Heavy; utilities improve moderately.

BONDS: Irregular; foreigns strong.

CURB: Firm; changes small.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES: Irregular; sterling advances.

COTTON: Lower; bearish year-end statistics.

SUGAR: Holiday.

New York Curb

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Affiliat Pro	19½	18½	18½
†125 Alum Co Am	114	109½	114
1 Am Cap pr pf	64	64	64
5 Am Cit P&LB	6¾	6¼	6¾
11 Am C Pow A	13¾	13¾	13
3 Am C Pow B	20	19½	20
1 Am Corp war	½	¼	½
1 Am Cyan B	1¼	7¼	7¼
1 Am Rept St	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Am & Fgn P war	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Am Gas & El	44½	44½	44½
1 Am G & E pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Am Sup Pow	11	10¾	11
1 Am Ut & G B vtc	2¾	1¾	1¾
2 Anglo-Ch Nt	1¾	1¾	3¾
24 Appalach Gas	4½	4	4½
2 Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 As G&E1 A	13½	12¾	13½
1 As G&E war	½	½	½
2 Atl Pr & Sug	½	½	½
B			
12 Bahia Corp	3¾	2¼	3
†275 Bigelow San	34½	34¼	34½
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

KEEN RACING ON SECOND DAY

Joe Wright, Ken Myers and Pearce Qualify for Canadian Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 1 Although there were only three finals included in the program of 15 events of the second day of the annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta yesterday, there was plenty of keen racing, both in the finals and among the 12 heats that prepared the way for the concluding day's racing.

The races that carried points in the club standing yesterday were the association singles, won by C. L. Stark, of the Lachine Club of Montreal; the junior eights, which resulted in a victory for the Buffalo Westsides with Detroit being second only three feet back, and Toronto Argonauts in close attendance, and the junior 140-pound eights. This latter event was rowed the previous day, but at a special meeting was ordered to be rerowed, when it was discovered that three members of the winning Detroit crew were not eligible for junior events.

This produced one of the most thrilling struggles of the day, five crews competing, and from start to finish it was a struggle between Detroit and Lachine, and the latter, which was second to Detroit in the original race, reversed the result by a six-foot margin. For three-quarters of the mile and 550 yards the other three crews kept in close attendance, but toward the end they dropped back and staged a great contest for third place with Hamilton Leanders nosing out St. Catharines, who were third, 50 yards from the finish.

Singles Heats Interest

Next to the finals the heats in the championship singles attracted the most interest. In the first Joe Wright of the Toronto Argonauts, and a former diamond sculls winner, was pitted against Ken Myers of Philadelphia, and R. W. Richards of Winipeg, but the latter was soon left behind and neither Myers or Wright let themselves out to the full as they both qualified. Wright finished first but Myers was close up until he coasted over the line.

In the other heat it was a real international duel between Bobby Pearce of Hamilton Leanders and William Miller, Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia, who last Saturday won the United States national championship. Pearce, making his first appearance since he won the diamond sculls at the English Henley, led all the way and won by two lengths of open water.

T. Clark of the Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, and R. Cumming of San Francisco qualified in one heat of the 140-pound singles, the former winning by a good margin and displaying beautiful form, while F. Burns of Toronto Argonauts and E. Whelpton of Hamilton Leanders qualified in the other heat.

Penn A. C. Favorites

Penn A. C. and Hamilton Leanders won their heats in the senior eights with ease, both showing good form, while the Penn crew showed enough to make them strong favorites for the final. They hit up a great pace and at the finish were rowing 40 to the minute and drawing away from Detroit which also entered the final.

Bachelors Barge Club won its heat in the senior fours in commanding style, but Halifax Jubilee had to withstand a strong challenge from Buffalo Westsides in the other to win, its lead being cut from two lengths to less than a half in the last 250 yards. The summary:

Association Singles, Final—Won by C. L. Stark, Lachine; R. McMillen, Toronto Argonauts, second; D. Wallace, Halifax Jubilees, third. Time—9m.

Junior Eights, Final—Won by Buffalo Westsides (H. Jackson, A. V. Hoydonk, R. Engberg, C. Bogacki, C. Kubas, F. Wendle, M. Brett, W. Cunningham and coxswain, R. Treubel); Detroit (H. M. Grinnell, C. Speers, G. Dudley, O. Sanger, O. Stroup, H. S. Grinnell, H. Hannon, L. Leonard and coxswain, N. J. Cameron), second; Toronto Argonauts (T. Norris, J. Tushingham, F. Mitcham, R. Hillborn, B. Conlin, W. Harper, C. McFaddin, F. Morley and coxswain, C. Paul), third. Time—6m. 55-1-5s.

Junior 140-Pound Eights, Final—Won by Montreal Lachine (E. Burbank, A. Cruikshank, D. Yuile, T. Montgomery, E. Liddell, L. Hall, G. Cape, R. Lee and coxswain R. Logan); Detroit (H. Mallick, A. Mitchell, A. Winans, W. Bevington, H. Clark, W. Ritchie, R. Morrison, C. Kovacs and coxswain J. Kotchin), second; Hamilton Leanders (S. Laurie, A. Johnson, G. Greenough, J. Dante, J. Gough, G. Logan, R. Johnson, S. Feaver and coxswain J. King), third. Time—7m. 10s.

Championship Singles, first heat, two to qualify—Won by Joe Wright, Toronto Argonauts; Ken Myers, Bachelors B. C., Philadelphia, second; R. W. Richards, Winnipeg. Time—8m. 15 1-5s.

Championship Singles, second heat, one to qualify—Won by Robert Pearce, Hamilton Leanders; William Miller, Bachelors B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—8m. 1s.

140-Pound Senior Singles, first heat—Won by T. Clark, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; R. Cumming, San Francisco, Calif., second; D. Marentette, Detroit, third. Time—8m. 34 1-5s.

140-Pound Senior Singles, second heat, two to qualify—Won by F. Burns, Toronto Argonauts; E. Whelpton, Hamilton Leanders, second; W. Durnan, Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—8m. 42 2-5s.

Senior Fours, first heat, one to qualify—Won by Jubilee R. C., Halifax (J. Calnen, J. Flemming, B. Bellew, and H. Pelham); Buffalo Westsides (E. Atwill, D. Leslie, H. Loew, and E. Konrad), second. Time—7m. 36 1-5s.

Senior Fours, Second Heat, One to Qualify—Won by Philadelphia Bachelors B. C. (W. Schell, J. Byrne, C. Karle and A. Devine); Montreal Lachine (W. Hamar, T. Sinclair, W. Compson and J. Bartlett), second. Time—7m. 32 4-5s.

Senior 150-Pound Fours, First Heat, One to Qualify—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia (F. Moser, W. Gerhab, W. Malcolmson and H. Millar); Toronto Argonauts, (H. Kaysmith, J. Herald, V. Griffiths and G. Rutledge), second. Time—7m. 45 1-5s.

Senior 150-Pound Fours, Second Heat, One to Qualify—Won by Don R. C., Toronto (A. Green, R. Jones, D. Thomson and L. Stansfield); Buffalo Westsides (C. Fries, E. Richardsen, R. Tobin and E. Fries), second. Time—7m. 39 4-5s.

Senior Eights, First Heat, Two to Qualify—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia (J. Bratten, T. Curran, M. Janes, J. McNichol, L. Lawrence, J. Dougherty, D. Barrow, C. Turner and coxswain, T. Mack); Detroit (F. Kimmich, R. Hemmerling, W. G. Smart, H. Goodnough, M. Meyer, H. Dorn, H. Wilson, R. Nester and coxswain, H. Spicer), second; Buffalo Westsides, third. Time—6m. 45 3-5s.

Senior Eights, Second Heat, One to Qualify—Won by Hamilton Leanders (W. Moore, L. Bawkes, W. Fry, J. Zabinsky, W. Thoburn, D. Bowles, A. Taylor, E. Eastwood and coxswain, L. McDonald); St. Catharines (M. Shank, C. Robinson, D. Hampson, C. Robinson, A. Coppen, A. Vanderbrugge, R. F. Robinson, R. Wood and coxswain, D. Thom), second. Time—7m. 2 1-5s.

150-Pound Senior Eights, First Heat, One to qualify—Won by Hamilton Leanders (J. Taylor, E. Whelpton, N. Cooper, W. Etherington, D. Munro, F. Bush, W. Cornell, J. Faichney and cox E. Johnson); St. Catharines (R. Jarvis, A. Champion, H. Harper, K. Stevens, M. Weir, J. Gary, C. Kostandoff, O. Fitzpatrick and M. Fitzpatrick), second. Time—7m. 35s.

150-Pound Senior Eights, Second Heat, Two to qualify—Won by Buffalo Westsides (C. Firma, H. Carroll, S. Nowka, A. Sedita, C. Fries, E. Richardson, R. Tobin, E. Fries and cox Thompson); Penn A. C., Philadelphia (E. Hickson, R. Addis, J. Vetterlein, O. Hood, I. Tweed, F. Kerr, J. Beckett, P. English and cox F. Richards), second; Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—7m. 17s.

Harvey Hendrick Holds Slim Lead

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—While the St. Louis Cardinals have taken some of the interest out of the National League pennant race by gaining a big lead, the leading batters of the circuit have kept their battle packed with excitement by sticking close together and passing the lead around with almost daily changes.

The first eight regulars on the National League list are separated by only eight percentage points, according to the semiofficial averages which include Thursday's games, while the figures must be carried out to the fourth decimal point to put Harvey Hendrick, Cincinnati's star, ahead of Charley Grimm of Chicago in the race for the lead. Hendrick has a mark of .3452, while Grimm's average is .3448.

Virgil Davis, Philadelphia catcher, holds third place, with .344, while his teammate, Chuck Klein, who recently held the batting lead as well as first place in most of the slugging departments, is now fourth, at .342. Behind them come Hogan, New York, .340; Terry, New York, and Hornsby, Chicago, .337; O'Doul, Brooklyn, .337; Roettger, St. Louis, .327, and Arlett Philadelphia .325.

Klein still holds the long-distance hitting record, with 23 home runs to his credit, and has scored 65 runs and batted in 83 to lead in two other departments. His total of 132 hits gives him second place to Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh, who has made 136 safeties. Rogers Hornsby of Chicago leads with 35 doubles and is second to Klein with 76 runs batted in. Pie Traynor of Pittsburgh has hit 13 triples, one more than Bill Terry of New York. Kiki Cuyler of Chicago still is the leading base stealer with an even dozen thefts.

The second place roster is completed by Cuyler and George Grantham of Pittsburgh, each with 70 runs; Bartell, Philadelphia, and Adams, St. Louis, with 30 doubles apiece; Ott, New York, 17 more runs, and Comorosky, Pittsburgh, and Frisch, St. Louis, with 11 stolen bases.

Chicago and New York are tied in the club batting list, with .293 averages, but the Cubs are alone at the head of the fielding averages, with a .975 mark.

The Cardinals' victories are reflected in the pitching records, where Jess Haines, Jim Lindsey, and Paul Derringer are clustered around the top. Haines is rated as leading pitcher, with eight victories and two defeats, for an .800 average, although Bob Osborn of Pittsburgh has won five games without a loss. Lindsey has won four games and lost one, while Derringer is credited with 12 victories against four defeats.

MRS. THOMPSON IS VIRGINIA WINNER

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 1—Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson of Washington, Penna., captured the women's singles championship in the Virginia State tennis tournament for the second successive year by defeating Mary Bartlett Gibbs of Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2, yesterday. A week ago Mrs. Thompson gained her third straight West Virginia championship.

Jacob H. Hess Jr. and Earl Taylor of Austin, Texas, went into the finals of the men's doubles by defeating C. Alphonso Smith Jr. of the University of Virginia and Edward M. "Ted" Easton of California, in a spectacular match, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Dolf E. Mulheisen and Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson, California doubles combination, gained the finals by eliminating the Texas team of Quinn Connelley and Henry Holden, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

Eloise Beebe and Mrs. Thompson won the women's doubles title yesterday afternoon, defeating the Richmond combination of Margaret Anderson and Louise Rogerson, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Lively mixed doubles matches featured the day's play on the Casino Courts yesterday. Mrs. Thompson and Taylor won from Miss Anderson and Smith, 6—1, 6—3, while Miss Gibbs and Hess also gained the final by defeating Miss Rogerson and Edgar Yeomans, 6—2, 6—2.

H-Y STARS WIN IN ONLY TWO EVENTS

OSLO, Norw., Aug. 1 (AP) — America's touring athletes could capture only two events out of five against Norwegian Tars last night.

Oscar Sutermeister of Harvard won the pole vault at 11ft. 8in., and the American team won the 1000-meter relay in 2m., but Norwegians took the other four events.

Ulleberg won the 200 meters in 22.6s., with Karl DeW. Warner of Yale second in 22.7s., and Harold L. Fates, Yale, third, in 22.8s. Johannesen covered the 800 meters in 1m. 54.6s. with Dave Cobb of Harvard second in 1m. 55.7s.

Silvertsen, Norwegian weight man, won the shotput with a toss of 46ft. 6 43-128in., with Joseph P. Crowley of Yale second with 46ft. 3 37-164in. Crowley finished third in the discus with a toss of 145ft. 1 39-123in., compared to Askildt's winning throw of 152ft. 3 77-128in.

HODGE TO ASSIST CALDWELL

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1—Paul H. Hodge has been engaged as assistant to Head Coach Charles Caldwell by the Williams College Athletic Council, and will start his new duties early this fall when football practice starts. Hodge, graduate of Brown University five years ago, has been assistant to Coach D. O. "Tuss" McLaughry at Brown.

MARANVILLE JOINS ALL-STARS

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—"Rabbit" Maranville, Boston Braves' shortstop, has joined the all-star team, which will invade Japan this fall under the direction of Fred Lieb, New York baseball writer.

VINES TOO MUCH FOR DOEG AGAIN

United States Champion Is Swept Aside in Sea Bright Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 1—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, added his name to the list of illustrious Californians who have competed successfully at the invitation tournament of the Sea Bright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, yesterday afternoon, when he defeated another Californian, John Hope Doeg Jr., winner two years ago and United States singles champion, in the final round of the men's singles, while Sidney B. Wood Jr., who defeated Vines in the final last year, sat on the sidelines.

It took five hard-fought sets before the match was concluded, and once only two points separated Doeg from his second victory. But finally Vines obtained the upper hand, and ran out the final set in short order, to win at 10—12, 6—8, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1.

Women's Doubles Final

The women's doubles was also completed, with another pair of Californians the winners, when Josephine N. Cruickshank, of Santa Ana, and the former Midge Gladman, of Santa Monica, now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, and a resident of Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, of Oakland, Calif., and Baroness Giacomi Georgio Levi, of New York, in a loosely-played match, scored at 9—7, 0—6, 6—4.

Today will bring the finals of the women's singles, with the two California Helens, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Helen M. Jacobs, both of Berkeley, encountering each other for the first time on the Rumson Road courts. The final of the men's doubles wil also be played with R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, winners Thursday over the United States champions, trying to justify their consideration for the Davis Cup team next year, by scoring over John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr.

Not until near the end of the third set was Vines able to stem the tide of brilliant play by which the national champion was proving that he must still be considered for the upper ranks. Doeg won the first two sets, and was leading at 3—1 in the third, before Vines managed to halt his advance, and finally come through victor. Even then, as Doeg led at 5—4 in the fourth set, a pair of volleys by Vines that hit the net, brought the champion within two points of victory, but Vines used his service to win the next four points, including one perfect ace, and the danger passed.

Pauses for "Shower"

The dillettante style by which Doeg had displayed himself earlier in the tourney and in previous tourneys this season, was entirely absent from his play yesterday, and only a tendency to pause between games to have water thrown over him indicated his lack of first class condition. His service was working well, and his entire play was at its top. But Vines was able to fight him on even terms all the way, and when the champion found himself unable to maintain his pace, Vines stepped to the front in impressive fashion, and had considerable of a margin at the end.

Vines, while playing well, was included toward wildness in the first set, and with Doeg covering court with vigor, the Pasadena youth scored 21 placements in the set as against only two for Doeg, yet Vines' errors balanced all but four of the points. Vines broke through in the second game to lead at 2—0, aided by a pair of double faults by Doeg, but lost his own service in turn, when his backhand shots failed to clear the net. Then service won easily, not a single game going to deuce, until the score was 10-all. Another series of net errors by Vines gave Doeg the lead, and he served out the set, after three attempts, where his own returns failed to stay inside the back line of the court. The point score was 63 to 59, and the games 12—10.

Doeg broke through once more in the opening game of the second set, and held his own in the ensuing service duel until Vines gave a hint of what was to come by squaring the set in the eighth game, and then lapsed into errors once more to lose the set as Doeg exerted all his old-time dash to take the thirteenth and fourteenth games for the set, 8—6.

Vines won his service game at the start of the third set, but the next three were bitterly fought to deuce to go to Doeg in every case. But the strain of the hard fight that Vines was making began to tell on the endurance of Doeg at this time, and his backcourt tactics enabled Vines to hit his best stride, and to break through Doeg twice, after more deuce contests, to take the set at 6—3. Another pair of double faults by Doeg in the eighth game also helped along.

Doeg Close to Victory

With the return to the court after the customary rest, with Doeg having the advantage of first service, the duel was even, with each winning his service in turn, until the tenth game, with Vines serving. Then Doeg used his deep driving to the backhand of Vines to score twice, and was close to victory. But Vines resorted to his finest net play to back up his service, and with aces and volley placements catching Doeg far out of position, as his court covering slowed, Vines ran out the set to tie the score at 8—6, in spite of vigorous efforts by Doeg to halt the progress of Vines. Even in the last game, Doeg scored two brilliant placements off the service of Vines, in a vain effort to square the games.

But it was a last effort, and though Doeg managed to win his service game in the third game with four services that never returned to him, one being a clean ace, while the others landed wide of the court, he did not get another game, and 10 minutes later Vines took the set and match with a series of final placements from his skillful ground strokes. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated John Hope Doeg Jr., Newark, N. J., 10—12, 6—8, 6—3, 8—6, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Baroness Giacomi Georgio Levi, of New York, 9—7, 0—6, 6—4.

Yorkshire's Lead Increased to 45

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	Innings W	Innings L	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	12	1	3	0	4	311
Gloucestershire	9	4	5	2	0	188
Nottinghamshire	8	2	5	5	0	180
Sussex	8	5	5	1	1	153
Kent	8	7	3	3	1	143
Lancashire	8	4	6	4	2	140
Derbyshire	8	4	6	3	3	139
Surrey	5	3	5	7	2	129
Essex	6	10	2	3	1	113
Warwickshire	4	4	4	7	3	113
Middlesex	4	6	3	1	1	113
Hampshire	4	8	4	4	3	104
Worcestershire	3	4	4	4	1	94
Somersetshire	4	9	1	7	0	86
Leicestershire	2	4	5	8	1	83
Glamorganshire	3	9	1	4	4	78
Northamp'shire	2	9	1	8	0	59

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1 — Yorkshire, leader of the English county cricket championship race, is now setting a fast pace, calculated to shake off its rivals. Yesterday, the Yorkshiremen gained their tenth victory in the last 11 matches and drew away from every competitor in the top half of the standing except Gloucestershire, ruerup, which was victorious at Bristol. There is still a margin of 45 points separating the first and second teams on the list and now half a dozen between second and third side, Nottinghamshire.

Yorkshire's latest win was over Somersetshire at Taunton by 10 wickets, and the big feature in the closing stages of that keen encounter was a valiant, but unavailing, resistance of one home batsman, E. F. Longrigg, a Cambridge Blue. He made exactly 100 out of 177. Somersetshire's first innings produced one run fewer than the second, while the Yorkshire tallies were 314 and 43 for no wickets, topscorer being A. Mitchell with 134. No one else could exceed 30s.

The bowlers had matters very much their own way at Bristol, where a low scoring game resulted in a win for Gloucestershire by 126 runs. The winners hit 151 and 203, the losers 77 and 151. The best individual contributions in a rather poor selection were C. J. Barnett's 73 not out in Gloucestershire's innings and George Geary's 31, not out, in Leicestershire's second knock. The outstanding bowling performances were by C. W. L. Parker with 11 wickets for 118 runs for Gloucestershire, nine for 83 by Geary of Leicestershire.

The only other first-class games concluded yesterday that provided victories outright were at Portsmouth, where Hampshire's masterly attack led to the downfall of Glamorganshire by 153 runs (scores were 218 and 152, Glamorganshire 138 and 59, and at Northampton, where Northamptonshire got home by three wickets in a thrilling race against time. The losers, Essex, collected 223 runs for seven wickets declared and 90 against Northamptonshire's 133 and 184 for seven. The most noteworthy feat with the bat was Jack O'Connor's 118 in Essex's opening venture.

Lancashire and Nottinghamshire both participated in drawn games. The former met Derbyshire at Buxton and was led on the first innings, scoring 101 and 121 for six wickets against 157 and Nottinghamshire took points for a first innings lead by totalling 381 against Warwickshire's 360 at Trent Bridge. The individual items above a half century in these two matches were Harold Storer's 72 for Derbyshire, Keeton's 75, Edward Payton's 65, and John Hardstaff's 86, all for Nottinghamshire, R. E. S. Wyatt's 70, J. H. Parsons' 108, and Norman Kilner's 58, all for Warwickshire.

By the Associated Press

HENRI COCHET, greatest amateur tennis player of the day, who announced in Paris Friday that he would turn professional, started playing tennis at the age of 7.

In Lyons, France, where his father managed a tennis club, Cochet early became a ball boy on the courts so that he could watch the matches. Soon he had an old racquet of his own and spent hours banging tennis balls off a wall.

Within two years he was one of the best players in Lyons, but it was not until 1919, after the World War, that he branched out beyond the local tournaments. He won the regional championship in 1921 and then went on to win his first national title, the military championship of France.

From 1922 on Cochet rose brilliantly through the tennis world. Within three years after gaining the military title he won the world's covered court championship in both doubles and singles at St. Moritz, where he defeated Jean Borotra in the singles final; captured the world's hard court title at Brussels; won the French hard court singles championship and was named to the French Davis Cup team. He won France's lone Davis Cup victory from Australia in 1923, defeating Pat O'Hara Wood.

Although he won several titles in 1923, including the world covered court crown again at Barcelona and the mixed doubles French championship with Susanne Lenglen, Cochet did not rise to international heights until after he had lost to Borotra at Wimbledon in 1926. He defeated both Vincent Richards and J. Rene Lacoste in the French championships, lost to Takeichi Harada in the Davis Cup play with Japan and then stunned the tennis world by winning the United States national singles crown.

Since then, Cochet, considered the greatest fifth set player in the world, has been almost unbeatable. Tilden conquered him when France took the Davis Cup for the first time in 1927, but he defeated Little Bill Johnston in the deciding singles match. He was the "great artisan" of France's Davis Cup victories in 1928 when he defeated John F. Hennessey and Bill Tilden; the mainstay of the 1929 defense when he conquered Tilden and George M. Lott Jr., and the master in 1930 when again he downed Tilden and Lott. He also played in the doubles in all three years, losing only one match, and that to John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of the United States.

As his final gesture in the Davis Cup play, he defeated J. W. (Bunny) Austin and Frederick J. Perry of Great Britain in the singles and teamed with Brugnon to win the doubles, retaining for France the famous trophy.

He is 36 years old.

CUBS HIT BALL HARD AND WIN

Defeat Cardinals Behind Bush—Braves Triumph in 13 Innings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	63	37	.630
Chicago	53	44	.546
New York	51	43	.543
Brooklyn	53	47	.530
Boston	47	47	.500
Pittsburgh	44	50	.468
Philadelphia	39	58	.402
Cincinnati	37	61	.378

RESULTS JULY 31

Boston 4, New York 3 (13 innings).
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 8.

Rogers Hornsby's Chicago Cubs hit the ball hard on Friday to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 10 to 3, and cut the lead in the National League race held by the champions to 8½ games. The Boston Braves forced the New York Giants to lose ground in the battle, by beating them in 13 innings, 4 to 2. Brooklyn moved nearer to the Giants by winning from Philadelphia, 6 to 4. In the remaining contest, Pittsburgh triumphed over Cincinnati, 5 to 0.

The Cubs pounded three Cardinal pitchers for 15 hits. Bill Hallahan started for the champions and was driven out of the box in the third inning. Stout relieved him, and later Kaufmann replaced Stout. Danny Taylor starred at bat for the winners, with two triples and a single in three official trips to the plate. He drove in two runs and scored four times himself. Kiki Cuyler made a double and two singles, scored two runs and batted in two more. Guy Bush pitched for the Cubs and was effective in the pinches. Chick Hafey's two singles figured in the Cardinals' scoring. Jimmy Collins hit a homer for the champions.

Harry Seibold and Red Worthington shared the honors as the Braves defeated the Giants in 13 innings. The former went the route in the box, holding the McGrawmen to six hits and was always brilliant in the pinches. Worthington gave the Braves their first run in the seventh, tying the score, when he hit a home run. In the thirteenth, Urbanski singled and, after Berger had struck out, Sheely was given a base on balls. Worthington then came through with another timely hit, a double, to drive in Urbanski. A base on balls and a hit batter forced in another run in that inning.

The Robins left their slump, driving out 15 hits off two Phillie pitchers. Clise Dudley pitched eight innings and part of the ninth before Manager Burt Shotton took him out and sent in Stewart Bolen. Dazzy Vance started for the Robins, but was taken out in the fifth. Helmach relieved, finished, and was given credit for the victory. Frederick, Bissonette and Finn each connected with three hits for the winners. Herman and O'Doul had two hits apiece. Chuck Klein, with a triple and single, led Philadelphia's attack.

Remy Kremer just about defeated the Reds alone. He held his opponents to six hits and no runs, and batted in two runs himself and scored two. Jensen drove in the other three Pittsburgh runs with a double and two singles. Earl Grace and Lloyd Waner had two hits for the Pirates. Crabtree made two of Cincinnati's hits. Larry Benton drew the pitching assignment for the Reds, but was taken out in the fifth. Benny Frey finished. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	10	15	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	8	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Hallahan, Stout, Kaufmann and Wilson, Gonzales. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Stark, Riem and Donnelly. Time—2h. 12m.

AT NEW YORK

Inns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Bost.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	1
N. Y.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Seibold and Spohrer, Cronin; Fitzsimmons, Heving, Berly and Hogan, O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Pfirman, Scott and Rigler. Time—2h. 16m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	6	15	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Vance, Heimach and Picinich; Dudley, Bolen and McCurdy, Davis. Winning pitcher—Heimach. Losing pitcher—Dudley. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	x—	5	11	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Kremer and Grace; Benton, Frey and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 34m.

GOMEZ LIMITS RED SOX TO FIVE HITS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	74	36	.749
Washington	61	37	.622
New York	57	39	.594
Cleveland	46	52	.469
St. Louis	42	53	.442
Boston	38	59	.392
Chicago	36	60	.375
Detroit	36	64	.360

RESULTS JULY 31

New York 4, Boston 1.

Only one game was played in the American League on Friday and that was won by the New York Yankees, 4 to 1, from the Boston Red Sox. It was the first of a seven-game series to be played between the two clubs The other teams in the circuit were not scheduled to play.

Vernon Gomes, slim left-hander of Joe McCarthy's pitching staff, held the Red Sox to five scattered hits. Only two of these hits, Earl Webb's forty-ninth double of the season in the sixth inning, and Charlie Berry's single in the ninth, were solid drives. While Gomes was working in the box, Babe Ruth's big bat was working at the plate. Ruth drove in two runs in the fifth with a double off the left field fence. In the eighth, Ruth led off with another double, went to third as Gehrig was being thrown out and came home on Chapman's fly. Sewell and Lazzeri also made two hits for the Yankees. Danny MacFayden went the distance for the Red Sox. The score:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0—	4	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; MacFayden and Berry. Umpires—Geisel, Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 18m.

Yachting Along Atlantic Coast Affords Sport for Thousands

Most Interesting Competition of the Season Is Promised for the Next Five Weeks in Ports Off New England and New York

Yachting is under full sail all along the Atlantic coast, especially in New England where more than a thousand large and small craft are racing in 70-odd yacht clubs between the Connecticut River and Mount Desert. The fleet is not quite as large as that of last year, yet it is sufficient to give several thousand men and women, boys and girls plenty of enjoyable competition.

The next five weeks will be the most interesting of the season, the high-water marks being the Marblehead mid-summer series which runs through next week, the New Bedford open regatta on Friday, the Narragansett series week after next culminated in the race for the Herreshoff gold cup, the New York Yacht Club cruise round Cape Cod and back to Newport, the Nantucket open regatta and the various eliminations for the junior and women's championship, the former for the Sears Cup to be held at Rye, N. Y., and the latter for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup, to take place at Cohasset, both during the early days of September.

During July an average of 800 yachts started in Saturday races in Little Narragansett Bay, Big Narragansett Bay, Buzzard's Bay, Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts Bay, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay and Frenchman's Bay. Many of the clubs held mid-week affairs, while at Duxbury something happened yachtingly on about every tide, for the flats are bare for two hours before and after low water.

The New York Yacht Club cruise and the Narragansett Bay race week are the oldest and youngest fixtures in American yachting. The first yacht race ever held in the country came the day after the New York Yacht Club fleet reached Newport on its first cruise in 1844, and 87 years later comes a race in the same waters for a cup given by scores of yachtsmen as a tribute to the originality and genius of one of the world's greater naval architects, Nathaniel Green Herreshoff, who, although in his eighty-fourth year is still designing yachts at his home in Bristol.

For the Herreshoff gold cup, all three of the so-called cup yachts have entered, Vanitie, Resolute and Weetamoe, as well as four of the five M boats Prestige, Valiant, Andiamo and Istalena. It is expected that Avatar will be in the running also as well as several of the 12- and 10-meter class yachts. In this race all the yachts will start in one class and will sail a 30-mile course on their ratings. On the same day will be held a race for cruisers for the Thomas Fleming Day cup, given in memory of the man who initiated racing for this type of boat, by Frederick B. Thurber of Providence, a shipmate of Captain Day in many events.

On Aug. 13, the day after the Herreshoff gold cup race, the New York Yacht Club fleet will gather at Newport for its eighty-first cruise, the calling ports being Vineyard Haven, Provincetown, Marblehead, where the fleet will remain two days to sail for the Puritan Cup, Wing's Neck and Newport, with the annual races for the Astor and King's cups the following two days.

Preceding the rendezvous there will be a three day's cruise by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club from Greenwich, Conn., which will give the Long Island Sound yachts a chance for some squadron racing on their way to Newport. Two of the 12-meter yachts which have entered for the Herreshoff gold cup race, were released in order that they might participate in the Indian Harbor jaunt.

Eliminations for the junior championship will be held the next two weeks at Cohasset for the South Shore of Massachusetts Bay, and at Vineyard Haven for the clubs in southern Massachusetts. The crew of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Frank S. Deland Jr., William G. Barker Jr. and James Hunnewell Jr. have already won the North Shore eliminations.

For the woman's championship, eliminations will be held by the Pleon Yacht Club at Marblehead for the North Shore, Hingham for the South Shore and Nantucket for southern Massachusetts. Women in Narragansett Bay will sail for the Mrs. Muriel Vanderbilt Church Cup on Aug. 11, with the winner qualifying for the Mrs. Adams Cup at Cohasset, while the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound has been asked to send a crew to Cohasset. It is likely that Lorna Whitelsey, and Edith and Helen Wills of Indian Harbor, who won a leg in the cup last year, will again represent the Long Island district.

While the 10 little yachts which left Newport on Independence Day were struggling into Plymouth, Eng., the finish of the ocean race, three young women were showing that it was possible to make a 200-mile cruise along the shores of the Gulf of Maine without the aid of a man. The little yawl Brant, skippered by Mary Bigelow of Concord, Mass., with Katherine Balch and Jean Murray as crew, made the run recently under sail and motor from North Haven to Wood's Hole, harboring to be sure, every night, but making one dash of 50 miles from Portsmouth to Cohasset including threading narrow Squam River under power, for all three girls are experts with the marine engine. The Brant stopped at Seal Cove, Pemaquid, Boothbay, Casco Bay, Wood Island, Little Harbor (Portsmouth), Cohasset, Plymouth, and Monument Beach, and reached Little Harbor at Wood's Hole after an enjoyable voyage of about two weeks. It was the longest sea trip ever made by three women alone, and will be an inspiration to others to acquire nautical skill, knowledge and reliance.

Yanks Take Lead In Batting Race

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP) — Babe Ruth and his new York Yankee mates finally have overtaken the Cleveland Indians in the struggle for the old time Yankee specialty —the team batting championship of the American League.

After running in front almost since the start of the season, the Indians dropped to second place and the Yankees jumped in front by a three-point margin after Thursday's games, unofficial averages disclosed today. The unofficial statistics gave the Yankees the lead with a .297 percentage to .294 by the Indians.

Ruth, himself, increased his batting average eight points to .386 during the past week, to boost his lead in the individual hitting race by nine points over Al Simmons of the Athletics. Ruth hit the ball at a near .400 clip during the week to draw away slightly over the clean-up man of the A's. Earl Webb of the Red Sox hiked his unofficial average eight points to .371 to become a threat, too. Other leaders in the individual batting campaign were Morgan, Cleveland, .363; Goslin, St. Louis, .355; D. Harris, Washington, .355; Gehrig, New York, .346; West, Washington, .341; Averill, Cleveland, .338, and Cochrane, Philadelph

SLUM EXTINCTION FURTHERED IN LONDON SCHEME

Social Worker Discloses Community Ideal by Model Center

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "The instinct which prompts one to keep the coals in the bath is an instinct which can be cured," said Mrs. Myrtle Leigh to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but the way to cure it is rather by demonstration than by argument."

Mrs. Leigh stood upon the steps of the new Tenants' Social Center of the Sand's End Estate in Fulham and surveyed the results of her efforts—a neat row of green shuttered windows upon the white wall of four workmen's dwellings which have been converted to form one long low building.

Instead of constructing great blocks of model flats, tenants have been allowed to retain their own little homes; and instead of insisting that dwellers upon the estate should be model tenants, anybody and everybody has been allowed to come there on the assumption that, being shown the way to live decently, they would yield to influence and become decent livers.

There is no miracle about it, simply the establishment in the middle of the estate of a center which demonstrates in a practical manner the cleanest, most economical and most convenient way to conduct a home.

The difference between the Sand's End and other social centers lies in the fact that, along side of it, there exists a model flat. Nobody lives in the flat; it just remains there as an example of what may be accomplished even in the smallest and humblest of dwellings by a resourceful tenant and a far-seeing landlord.

"Last year we were able to do 13,000 individual services for our tenants in the East End Estate; we hope to carry these services into wider and wider areas, proving that reconditioning can often replace rebuilding where overcrowding and shortage of ground space tend to establish the worst difficulties."

LINDBERGH PLANE SOARS AWAY OVER CANADIAN WILDS

(Continued from Page 1)

you hear that the call letters of the ship in flight are KH-CAL and that the Air Force officers have told her she will probably find 900 meters the best wavelength for a long one, and 52 for a short, and you hear that somewhere she said she never took a college exam that came so near to stumping her as the examination she had to take to get the radio operating license, and you wonder still more whatever there can be behind that little girl mask that makes this curious flight across the northern wastes seem a vacation.

Flies Off Regular Course

The reason for the stop in Ottawa was mainly to consult with Air Force officers. Wing Major John Harding got back on the day the Lindberghs arrived after a tour of duty distributing Indian Treaty money through some of the territory Colonel Lindbergh proposes to cross.

The Major was frankly at a loss to understand whatever possessed the Colonel to choose such a course, when he could fly 200 miles further south and be on a regular course. Someone said the Colonel said he wanted to see that wild northern country. Well, it might be all right to see, though it was the dullest country in the world, but it would be jolly well dismal to come down and look closely at. The Colonel had dispensed with his retractable landing gear, and had only pontoons and in long stretches of muskeg country you might possibly come down without damage to the ship on pontoons, but you couldn't get off again, and what then?

It is the first time most of the Royal Air Force men at Rockcliffe have seen Colonel Lindbergh for any conversation. All they could do was to give him what information they had, based on practical experience, and let him use it as he saw fit. They were a good deal interested in Mrs. Lindbergh's manner with respect to the trip. She asked them lots of questions, and she seemed very quick to assimilate the whole meaning of their replies, but they couldn't make out whether she really looked forward to the trip or not.

Colonel the Authority

On the slip she stood scuffing the toe of her shoe, her dark eyes roaming over the ship, and the agile figure of the Colonel, now on a wing, now squirming in under the fuselage crossing over on a little fabricated board bridge from one pontoon to the other and up on the other side of the forward cockpit.

Someone said to her, "Is this the longest trip you have ever made yet in the ship?" And she looked a little bewildered and said, in a soft, almost English voice, "What? Oh—why, I'm sorry—but you must ask the Colonel; he knows about that!"

Everyone laughed, even Mrs. Lindbergh, for she saw as quickly as everyone else that the Colonel wouldn't know any better than she whether it was the longest trip she had made in the ship or not.

Someone asked her if she felt she had complete command now of the radio, since the necessary adjustments had been made after it gave trouble on the flight to Washington. Well, she had had very good advice here from Colonel Steele, and it had performed well on the way up from North Haven, "but then, I never give interviews, and I'm afraid you will have to ask Colonel Lindbergh; he knows about all those things anyhow."

And then a curious look came into her face again, the confused look of a little girl who has been caught playing out of bounds; and she ducked her head and hurried her words together, and said, "I'm sorry, will you excuse me? I left something on the ship." And she scrambled down over the side of the slip onto the pontoon, up over the wing, and along the fuselage ledge and over the side into her own cockpit, where she huddled down at once quite out of sight.

Tokyo a Long Way Off

Then you thought of the stories that, at North Haven, the two had said good-by to their little boy, and of what you had heard that the little boy is beginning to find his feet now, and that his head is covered with a mass of tight gold curls, and that he has blue eyes. You wondered if perhaps, suddenly, it wasn't that Mrs. Lindbergh couldn't or wouldn't talk about the radio because she was reminded that it alone will keep her in touch with that little boy, and with civilization, itself, in the next fortnight or so. You wondered if, suddenly, now that North Haven was behind her, and Ottawa soon would be, she wasn't feeling it is a very long way to Tokyo indeed.

When the ship took off, the whole of the Airdrome unit was drawn up on the slip. The ship, subjected to its last merciless scrutiny by the mechanics and the Colonel, had been towed out to the yellow buoy, ready for the take-off. The Airdrome officers were all on the slip and the others of the unit were variously distributed, some in absurd yellow waders, with life preservers, sitting in shallow water, some clinging to the breakwater, some hanging off the edge of the dock.

The Lindberghs, each with a helmet in hands, said good-by to the MacNiders. Col. MacNider's judgment when they arrived, that nothing likely to be said to Lindbergh about the course he had chosen would cause it to be changed, was evidently to be vindicated because the Colonel said that, notwithstanding all they had told him of the character of the terrain and the difficulties if there was a forced landing, nothing had caused him to consider the territory particularly hazardous, in view of the fact that they were not on a time schedule and could always sit down and wait if they struck an obstacle to going ahead.

Officers Say Farewells

Flight Capt. F. W. Maudesley, who made a photographic flight over the territory some months ago, said "Cheerio." Wing Commander A. E. Godfrey, commanding the airdrome, who had put all his facilities and men at the Colonel's disposal, said he was glad if they had been of any service. Flight Major Harding, who returned Thursday from a flight over part of the territory, shook his head a little and said, aside, "When he makes up his mind he sticks to it, what?" And Wing Commander G. O. Johnson, Director of Civil Aviation, wished the Lindberghs a good flight and happy landing in Tokyo.

The two got into the little outboard boat. The MacNiders and the officers got into the airdrome launch. The morning air was clear and cool. Children shouted and whistled from the hill's edge where the landing field stretches away in smooth green. The scarlet uniforms of a picked unit of Royal Northwest Mounted Police flamed in the sun.

"Good-by, Good-by . . ." The Colonel half waved, half saluted. Mrs. Lindbergh waved her slim little hand with its single glimmering thread of gold. The Colonel clambered up on the wing and over the side into the forward cockpit. Mrs. Lindbergh after him, into the rear. You could see her white hands fussing with the strap of the helmet.

The 650-horsepower motor, capable of 2000 revolutions a minute, sang a low, groaning song that gathered into a great roar. A little blue cloud of exhaust eddied over the water; the propeller whined and cut the air with a gathering, rhythmic clashing of silver. The ship began to jockey around into proper relation to the wind. The officers on the slip stood at salute. The Minister took off his hat, and Mrs. MacNider waved. Automobile horns up on the hill shrilled and were joined by the voices of children.

The ship gave a final premonitory roar, cut the water into rising foam, lifted and took the air, bound for the northern wastes.

BRITISH EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS SHOW GROWTH

Increase 94 Per Cent in 50 Years, Exhibition Speaker Points Out

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The possibilities of food as we know it today being replaced by synthetic chemical substances, and of changes in the nature of clothing, were among the points mentioned by Sir Harry McGowan when opening the British Chemical Plant Exhibition. The exhibition was organized to celebrate the jubilee year of the Society of Chemical Industries.

Sir Harry spoke of the chemical industry's growth in the last 50 years. While the increase in general British exports during that period was 53 per cent, in British chemical exports it was 94 per cent. Discoveries which might appear final to the chemist were only the beginning of new problems to the industrialist. They had to hold the balance between the application of discoveries and the preservation of the existing economic equilibrium.

In the case of artificial silk, for instance, the existing textile industries found a new supply in their midst, insisting upon a share of public demand. Cotton and wool had to take note of a new arrival.

From the application of chemical knowledge to agriculture came the fertilizer industry and now, where man once feared scarcity, he is faced with overproduction, and the balance between industrial and agricultural production is dislocated, Sir Harry said.

The search for additional financial strength, he added, has led to the development of larger units in which the chemical industries in Great Britain, Germany and the United States have led the way. He looked for relief for the industrialist in three main remedies: The adoption of tariffs in Britain; the promotion of an empire economic unit; and the still greater unification of various industries in each country, with wider measures of industrial planning. For the chemical industry he suggested the formation of an international chemical council for the mutual exchange of information, discoveries and other data.

Most of the displays at the exhibition were of a highly technical nature. The Lovibond Tintometer, a wonderfully delicate device for measuring and recording the color of any substance, was one. The application of the material called bakelite to a great number of uses was shown, and chemists talk quite seriously of the possibility of building and furnishing a house of this material. Stainless steel and various metals coated with an anti-corrosive finish showed the result of years of painstaking research against corrosion by weather, acids and damp.

Cities Service Rates Ordered

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 31 (AP)—The Cities Service Gas Company, a Henry L. Doherty pipeline company engaged in selling natural gas in various Missouri cities, today was ordered by the Missouri Public Service Commission to file with the commission a schedule of rates and rules for the sale of its gas.

This is the beginning of action to bring natural gas pipeline companies, heretofore unregulated in Missouri, under state control as public utilities.

The order is the result of a test case instituted by the commission last March, on its own motion, and follows an investigation by the commission of the operating methods of the company.

The company opposed the action in hearings, contending, as other natural gas pipeline companies do, that it is operating in interstate commerce and is not subject to state regulation. The commission ruled the company was engaged in business as a public utility in the State in the direct distribution of natural gas for industrial use by selling it direct to large industrial consumers, or through subsidiary distributing companies in the capacity of agents.

Flying Yankee at Mile-a-Minute Pace Fairly Pokes Along 'Neath B. & M. Plane

Nearly 4000 feet below the 12-passenger, tri-motored, Boston-Maine Airways plane, en route from Boston to Bangor on its "inspection" flight, sped the Boston & Maine's fastest train, the Flying Yankee. At nearly a mile a minute, it did not reach Portland until an hour and 20 minutes after the plane had arrived.

This cut in time was demonstrated to eight of Boston's newspapermen on an "inspection" flight Thursday, prior to the first scheduled trips which started today with full passenger lists.

Northeast from Portland, the route skirts Casco Bay with its hundreds of islands, and the towns of Yarmouth, Freeport and Brunswick lie snuggled between the bay and the far-stretching range of the White Mountains, cradling Sebago Lake. Far beneath the giant plane, with its three roaring motors, winds the Kennebec River and nearby lies the town of Bath. Farther on is Wiscasset from which Commander Donald MacMillan starts on his arctic explorations. Then to the east is Rockland, the second stop on the Boston-Maine air route. Between here and Portland fast trains run it in two hours and 40 minutes, but nearly one-fifth of this time is all that is required by plane.

From Rockland, following the western shore along Penobscot Bay, the route takes its course over Rockport and Camden. At Dark Harbor, Mt. Desert looms up plainly toward the east, and a northeastern line brings the line over Belfast, Searsport and Bucksport, where the Penobscot River is followed up to Bangor. Though fast trains bring passengers there from Portland in about four hours, in nearly a fourth of that time it is now flown by plane.

Two planes will run daily each way between Boston and Bangor, with stops at Portland and Rockland. One additional plane will fly daily each way between Boston and Portland. In connection with this service, the Pan-American Airways Company will run one plane daily, except Sunday, each way between Boston and Halifax, N. S., with stops at Portland, Bangor, Calais and St. John, N. B.

Music, Art and Drama Conspicuous In New England Recreational Activities

Music camps, little theaters and art colonies are making their way into New England summer resorts, combining culture and recreation for the vacationist, according to a statement issued today by the New England Council.

New England music camps, the Council said, are drawing wide attention, pointing out that 400 applications were made this year for 50 places at the MacDowell Colony, at Peterborough, N. H. The Council added that much interest has been shown in the new Eastern Music Camp on the shore of Lake Messalonskee in Maine, where advanced study in chorus, band and concert work is offered to boys and girls of high school age.

Little theaters, with their educational theatrical work, and their self-produced plays, are also attracting vacationists, the Council said. While advancing the cause of American theatrical art, the statement continued, the theaters are furnishing excellent entertainment for summer colonists all over New England. Connected with many of the theaters are schools and workshops of drama, the statement said.

The number of these playhouses is increasing every year, according to the New England Council, which added that Connecticut is particularly crowded with these little theaters.

OLD NEW YORK HOTEL SHUTS AS BELL TOLLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The Hotel Grenoble, at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, where many notable guests stayed in the latter years of the nineteenth century, passed into history last night when the tolling of an old bell in the mosaic-floored lobby announced the doors were closed.

Among distinguished visitors at the hotel, in the days when the old Waldorf-Astoria was also at the peak of its celebrity, were the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, and Rudyard Kipling.

About 100 permanent residents of the hotel moved when the proposed demolition of the building was announced, among them one couple who had lived there 31 years.

MILK PRICE RISE IN EFFECT SUNDAY

The price of milk in Boston is to go up one cent to a 12¼ cent average per quart beginning Sunday, it was announced yesterday. Delay in the price rise, which has been under discussion for some time, was caused by chain store proprietors who finally agreed to the proposed increase in view of the fact that farmers are suffering from a shortage of pasturage and milk.

The price of milk throughout the United States is 12.3 cents per quart, which is approximately the Boston rate. Out of 51 representative cities, 22 have higher milk prices than Boston; those cities having lower rates, with the exception of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are found to be in large dairying centers.

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM
The French Bootery
The Collegene May Now Select Her New Fall Wardrobe at
CAHEEN'S
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-3246
Foremost in Fashion FARmost in Value
BLACH'S of BIRMINGHAM
Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
TRUEMAN SIGN CO.
SHOW CARDS, BANNERS, OFFICE DOORS, WINDOWS, TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE, etc.
Phone 4-6496
Beauty Salon Marinello
The only beauty shop operated by
Rose Hawley Woodall
1921½ THIRD AVENUE PHONE
MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
Pictures and Frames
1829 5TH AVENUE Phone 3-0504
LEOPOLD LOEB
formerly
LOEB SPECIALTY SHOP
Now at
LOUIS SAKS
MILLINERY
UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4321
2422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH
ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Guarantee Shoe Co.
1905 3RD AVE.—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
MOBILE
GAYFER'S
Quality . . . . Service
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"
FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property
HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY
Montgomery French Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE 107 CEDAR
Mercantile Paper Co.
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Cedar 73
108 COMMERCE STREET
FLORIDA
BRADENTON
Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton
CORAL GABLES
CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service
Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Gas and Oils
also Quaker State and Tiolene
High Pressure Greasing—Air-Lift Rack
CORAL WAY at DOUGLAS ROAD
FORT LAUDERDALE
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
Las Olas Blvd. at Federal Highway
FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida
Bon Ami
The MODERN CLEANER
The Wheless Sanitary Market
Service With Friendliness
924 NORTH ANDREWS AVE. Phone 8142
FORT MYERS
Thatcher Gulf Gasoline
Supreme Motor and Gulf Pride Oils
EXPERT GREASING SERVICE
STATIONS: First and Monroe First and Fowler
LEE COUNTY PLUMBING and HEATING Co. Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating Engineers
1407 McGREGOR BLVD. Phone 165
The IGA Groceteria
Quality Groceries and Meats Fruits and Vegetables
Tel. 986 COR. MAIN AND HENDRY
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Stores
Stocked with high class merchandise
1101 MAIN and 1401 McGregor Blvd.
MONARCH Food Products
"The Big Cash Store"
R. A. HENDERSON & SON
Ft. Myers, Florida
KVP
Proper Papers for Food Protection
J. B. PARKER, Inc.
2229 HENDRY STREET
DINE AT
The Garden Spot
Excellent Food and Service
COLLIER BLDG.
Cor. First and Jackson Streets
DIAMONDS and JEWELRY of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Meyers Jewelry Co.
1012 FIRST STREET
Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton
EVANS-PARK CO.
Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods
1019 First Street Phone 564
Fort Myers, Florida
Freel's
DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
We call for and deliver.
1300 CLEVELAND AVE. Phone 769
M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET
Electrik Maid Bake Shop
Where Quality Is First
FANCY PASTRY A SPECIALTY
PHONE 839 1321 McGREGOR BLVD.
H. H. PERRY, Prop.
JACKSONVILLE
NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE (Continued)
Domino
Domino Cane Sugar
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
18 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons
Purchase
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S
Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF
GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
OF W. FORSYTH ST.
Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
37 WEST FORSYTH STREET
LEVY'S ADAMS at HOGAN
Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!
MIAMI
TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445.
KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
2175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 13th Ave.
1441 SW 8th St. 1102 NW 7th Ave.
1101 W. Flagler St.
MIAMI BEACH
845 5th Street 1698 Alton Road
Howard E. Orben Co.
Headquarters Filling Station
105 SW 1ST STREET PH. 29868
Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store
TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA
12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Phone
Miami, Fla. 2-5111
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING
M. BELLEC
820 N. E. 1ST AVENUE
Large Selection
Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
RICHARD PLUMMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 2537
Nordell's
140 E. FLAGLER STREET
DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7720 2400 N. E. 2ND AVE.
General Insurance
GREEN-CHAPPELL INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251
LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

FLORIDA
MIAMI (Continued)
PURITAN CAFE
Well balanced meals, properly prepared under sanitary conditions.
7911 NE 2ND AVE., LITTLE RIVER
ORLANDO
The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.
Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers Launderers
WEST CONCORD Near Orange Ave. Phone 2178
The Men's Shop and San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.
YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
2 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach
SARASOTA
General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida
The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County
TAMPA
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983
MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida
Ernest Maas Inc.
511 Tampa Street
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES ONIE AVEI LEE HATS
Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes Girdles, Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.
Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS
DIXIE LAUNDRY AND DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 3845
TOT Shop
Mrs. Emma Williams
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHING for CHILDREN
202 Madison St.
Designing, Dressmaking for Women
WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
FLAMINGO DRIVE & FT. PHONE 7175
LADIES' HOSIERY UNDERWEAR NOVELTIES
The Little Bit Shop
PAULINE ABRAMS
3351½ CLEMATIS ST., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

GEORGIA
ATLANTA
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Dearborn 4100-R, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 12.
2989 NORTH DECATUR ROAD
The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets, parties, etc.
ATLANTA 69½ Broad St. NW. MACON, GA. 151 Cotton Ave.
"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA
ATLANTA (Continued)
Regenstein's Peachtree Store
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
209 PEACHTREE STREET N. E.
LAUNDRY Mayo's Since 1900
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Jackson 0434 ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Whitman's Laundry
Independent—Progressive—Competitive
L. Chajage
AUGUST SALE OF FUR COATS
Furs Relined, Repaired and Remodeled
229 PEACHTREE STREET
CRAWFORD'S
Peachtree, Forsyth and Carnegie Way
Hot Weather Suggestions
YARDLEY'S
Old English Lavender
Perfume—Face Powder
Dusting Powder—Creams
Telephone Walnut 2760 We Deliver
Hats of Distinction Definitely Different
Fall season is here now! Bring your Hats to us for cleaning, re-blocking and remodeling. Also desire to make new ones to order for you at moderate prices.
Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"
301 NORRIS BLDG. 223 PEACHTREE
Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
113½ Forsyths St. N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery
SAVANNAH
Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.
Everything Electrical
BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.
139 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators
THE STAR LAUNDRY
Family Washing Rough Dry Economy
BAY and BARNARD STS. PHONE 5113
"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.
Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE
COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130
Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 1009
CHARLOTTE
Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone, 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets
A&P
P. O. Box 193 Dial Phone 2-9038
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

REMOVAL NOTICE — Carbside's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1894; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars. Dept. N, 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-14, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND

An ideal opportunity is offered to parents wishing to place their children in a reliable home under loving and efficient supervision; excellent educational advantages; languages, music, sports. Christian Scientists preferred; prospectus. MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux (Lake Geneva), or apply Suite 903.130 W. 42. New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES—For sale, electrical business artistic lighting and contracting; established 8 years; steadily growing business in near-by beach town. Address L-2, Monitor Office, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

EMMA-CAROLINE: Candied Grapefruit Peel, a delicious confection, rare treat for eastern friends; $1.00 per lb., postpaid. U. S. A. 1602 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADIES—Build a business for yourself without capital in your community selling high grade line of Hollywood Beauty Preparations at popular prices. This is a very remunerative business. Write for particulars. LA FINNE-LTD., Hollywood, Calif.

SUMMER BOARD

THE WOODBINE INN, Bailey Island, Me.—Situated on one of the most picturesque islands in Casco Bay; reached from Portland by boat or car; rates on application; 38th season; June 15-October. MRS. H. S. SINNETT.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FURNISHED apartment of 6 rooms ready for occupancy; price reasonable. Com. 9435 for appointment. 94 Gainsboro St., Suite 1, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

BROOKLINE, 124 Summit Avenue — 7-room apartment in two-family house; open fireplace, electrical refrigeration, heated garage, at greatly reduced rental. Tel. Aspinwall 0190.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Six rooms, sun parlor, garage, piazza, lower apartment, 2-family; $85. Telephone Asp. 9403.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call POR ter 5666.

ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON

4 and 5 rooms, mahogany and gumwood finish, tile kitchen, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 4573.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Ye Paul Revere, 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments available Aug. 1st; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

SUB-LET BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SUITE
IN THE RIVERWAY MANOR
PHONE: REG. 3026 or LIB. 5656
BOSTON

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A GARAGE in fine location, established 20 years, would like to consolidate its repair business with a high grade auto mechanic who also has following and who would run this department of the business on profit sharing basis; no investment needed; no rent. Box P-62. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BOOTHBAY, MAINE

Log cabins with every modern convenience, located in spruce grove on water, for sale or hire; special land sale now on; terms. Information and photographs on application. Address SPRUCE SHORES, Augusta, Me.

LAKE HOPATCONG — Housekeeping apartment in private cottage on lake shore near post office; large porch, lovely view. V. T., Beau-Site, Hopatcong, N. J.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalow, bath, including gas, electricity, $28 weekly in August; surf and bay bathing. NEWTON, 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY BOARD

GOOD comfortable room and board in quiet farm home; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

TECUMSEH LODGE, West Thornton, N. H.—Fresh farm products; home cooking; modern equipment. MRS. LEON N. BROWN, Prop.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH dressmaker will make dresses and coats to order and do altering. 208 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21. Tel. Asp. 1287.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 8380.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Electrolux Refrigerator in perfect condition; 4 cubic ft. capacity; price $100. Call Haymarket 1469 (Boston).

GARAGES

THE 800-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from Christian Science church, 154 Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKEVIEW, 88 Lake St., Brighton, Mass.—Pleasant, quiet home for those needing rest; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Best home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State license. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN HARMORE.

The ADDINGTON

Phone Regent 3139 Brookline, Mass.
Attractive rest home of refinement. Experienced care if needed.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

FOR LEASE—Modern 6-room house, garage; ideal surroundings; Fairmount section, near Milton line; must be seen to be appreciated. Telephone Ryde Park 1718 (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 104 Harvard St., Boston, 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S attractive single office for rent, mornings or afternoons or three days a week; Grand Central district, New York City. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1012.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 Street, New York City
(near 5th Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

Beautiful home, Phillips Beach, Swampscott; owner moving away; white colonial 12-room house, 3 baths, with 24,000 feet of land, well equipped stable, suitable for 2-car garage, on one of finest avenues, close to bathing beach, station and car line; well kept garden, lawn, and shrubbery; refused $43,000 2 years ago; for quick sale, will accept lower offer now; liberal mortgage taken back. Apply to owner on premises, 19 Ocean Avenue, Swampscott. Tel. Breakers 0197, or to GEORGE W. FOSTER, 10 State Street, Boston. Tel. Lafayette 1978.

Beautiful MILLIS, MASS,

20 miles from Boston, attractive 11-room single, 3 fireplaces, excellent condition, all improvements; 4 rooms have wainscoting; 78 acres land, 35 fine woodland, fine barn, 2-car garage, other buildings; "well paying orchard"; restricted neighborhood; on account of the passing away of one member of the family, owner will accept any reasonable offer.

MRS. H. S. CARR, Exchange St.
MILLIS, MASS. Tel. 63

GREENWICH, CONN., Sound Beach, Old Greenwich—Bungalow, spacious rose-covered porch, landscaped gardens, 5 rooms, fireplace, attached garage, furnace, town water, gas, electricity; all-year home; bus convenient; $9800. G. BONNER, 101 Maher Ave. Tel. Greenwich 2919.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSH & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

RESORTS

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $20 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Redbank 283.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY

New 550-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals.

TRANSIENTS, $2 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5500

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON—Large and small rooms for women, reasonable; permanent or transient. Mrs. Cranksham, 11 Norway Street, Suite 4. Kenmore 9854.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St., near Fenway Park—Permanent and tourist guests; kitchens, laundries, showers; all cool outside rooms. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Desirable, comfortable, attractive, centrally located; permanent or transient home. For summer or winter; overlooking park and river.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Cool, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. Comm. 8177.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Double and single rooms in quiet home, with river view. Telephone Commonwealth 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Naples Rd.—An attractive furnished room with or without kitchenette, screened porch, in a luxurious American home; free parking space; very reasonable; visitors accommodated; references. Regent 3634.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Outside large front rooms, singly or in suite; privileges; private American home. 11 Naples Road. Asp. 3847.

CAPE COD, MASS.—Rooms near church; cottages for sale and to let. MRS. ALICE NEWHALL, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

MAGNOLIA, MASS., Oakes Ave.—Attractive suites or single rooms, with or without bath; week, month or season; exclusive; homelike. E. P. BROWN. Phone 1557-R.

N. Y. C. (83d, cor. Broadway)—Furnished, splendid, large, southern exposure, twin beds, private shower, etc.; immaculate; quiet surroundings. Trafalgar 7-7363.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th, Apt. 51—Opportunity in refined home; newly decorated, running water, shower, elevator, convenient to express and bus; gentleman.

PORTLAND, ME., 144 Spring St.—Newly finished rooms; private house; transients or permanent. MISS EDWINA E. MOWER. Preble 4118.

TWO nice rooms in apartment with couple; running water, all accommodations; opposite the Kingston Avenue subway station; both rooms $8 per week, or single (man preferred). Call, write or phone Lafayette 3-4220, Dehli, 773 Eastern Parkway.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife desire position to run inn, college inn or school dormitories; experienced managers; educated; highest references. M-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, best references, wishes position, city, country. ARTHUR, 215 East 67th, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-7923.

GENERAL, handy man, Scotch, 38, married, trustworthy; do anything; A-1 references; Newark or Oranges. M. ROBSON, 53 Berwyn St., Orange, N. J.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE buying and selling food products; services of branch manager; available in two weeks. H. R. R., 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL (23) desires position as companion and chauffeuse; likes housework and garden work; has knowledge of floriculture; willing to live in city or country; good references. 90 Maple St., North Brookfield, Mass.

MANAGEMENT of a motherless home where there are grown children needing the companionship of an understanding woman is sought by gentlewoman. M-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN as companion unincumbered, good reader; understands care hair, hands; also act as housekeeper. Write Box B-56, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

COME to Searsport, Me., overlooking Penobscot Bay; all modern conveniences; comfortable beds for tourists; home cooking; weekly rates $15 to $18. Box 94, MRS. L. E. POLAND.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE
HOLDERNESS, N. H.

Lake and mountain resort; outdoor sports; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

LAKESIDE HOUSE

Beautifully situated on shore of Lake Winnisquam on D. W. highway; good boating, fishing and bathing; golf near by; special attention to auto parties. H. H. BENNETT, Prop., P. O. ADDRESS, LACONIA, N. H.

MT. PLEASANT, Goffstown, N. H.—Large rooms, fine camps; rest, beauty; unexcelled table; $15 to $17; booklet. Tel. 96. MISS ANNE MERILL.

WANTED—Summer boarders, modern conveniences, $15 weekly. MRS. NORMAN WRIGHT, Sunny Pine Farm, Walpole, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lady will give French lessons evenings, individual or class. 208 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21. Tel. Asp. 1287.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ARLINGTON, MASS.—To let 7-room furnished apartment and garage to careful people; $75; beautiful location. Com. 0730.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

On Ocean Front, Hollywood, Florida
(Next to Beach Hotel)
"IMPERIAL HOUSE" and
"ST. ANNES HOUSE"
FOR RENTAL monthly, season, summer or yearly; summer rentals $60 monthly, July, August, September, October; 2 detached bungalows, fully furnished, modern conveniences; garage and servants' quarters; PEACEFUL HOMES, glorious location, bathing, boating, fishing. Write I. N. BERRY, Hollywood, Fla., agent for Janet Osbaldeston, St. Annes, Eng.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7587
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/1 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AUSTRIAN TYROL—Mountains, pine woods, glaciers; sun, peace, flowers; autumn especially beautiful. MISS ANDREW, Pension Waldrast, Mieders-in-Stubaital.

LONDON, 38, Stanhope Gardens, S. Kensington—Superior guest house, hot & cold water, telephones all rooms, from 2?/6; highly commended.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern country residence; beautiful scenery; well stocked orchard; close to rail, main line; high velds; 10 miles from Queenstown. For particulars, apply STEPHENSON, "Arncliffe," Essex, Dist. Queenstown, Cape Province, So. Africa.

POST WANTED

DENMARK—A married man (in the forties) wishes a position as manager for a landed estate with forestry. E. MACKEPRANG, Bolbinggaard, pr. Ringe.

EXPERIENCED business man, who has given up his own business, desires responsible position in good firm; excellent references. MATTI, Mittelstrasse 11, Berne, Switzerland.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—Trained kindergarten teacher desires position as governess with Christian Scientists (children up to 8 years); daily if preferred. MISS I. LIDDLE, 60 The Esplanade, Brighton Beach 85. XJ486.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—Gentlewoman of experience seeks position as housekeeper, or position of trust; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. M. BROWNE, No. 4 Illawarra Rd. Hawthorn E2. Tel. Haw. 5162.

REST HOMES

STUTTGART—Quiet home for rest and study; Christian Scientists welcome. FRAULEIN ANNA KAUFMANN
Schwarenbergstr. 37, Stuttgart, Germany

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
39A Unter den Linden Tel. Merkur 6523
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

VOLKSWOHL—GUMMIBESOHLUNG
Rubber Soles for Old and New Shoes Repairs
Wien, 5. Bezirk. Margarethenstr. 129
Tel. A 35073 Ecke Kohlgasse 51
I. Stock, Tür 10

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Bianco Lunos Alle 9. Tel. Taga 4002
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
Bredgade 19. Telt. Roskilde 1007

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
5 Avenue de l'Opéra

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European Address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 bis, rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

"Florence" Restaurant
22, rue de Ponthieu
Rond Point des Champs-Elysées
Real American Food
Home Cooking—American Soft Drinks in large, airy Restaurant.

La gerardine

Method for training straight hair into wave naturally. Non-alcoholic—non-oily—non-sticky. 47, rue des Mathurins Tel.: Gutenberg 06-84

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Hotel Brighton
218 rue de Rivoli
Finest situation opp. Tuileries Gardens
Entirely renovated
Moderate terms

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A. 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

ERICH WEGENER
Florists
Berlin-Halensee. Kurfürstendamm 72
Tel. C. 2 Bleibtreu 2514
Blumenspendenvermittlung nach allen Städten

Butchers
Rind- u. Schweineschlächterei
Feine Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
Richard Krüger
Fleischermeister
Tempelhof, Berliner Str. 159
Zweiggeschäft: Berliner Str. 36
Tel. Rosewald 2734

BERLIN (Continued)

SHIRTMAKERS
KUNTZE & CO.
Hemdenmacher
Nürnbergerstr. 66
(Nähe Tauentzienstr.)
Herrenwäsche-Ausstattungen

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln.-N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und
SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

PENSION
POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
High-class. *Running water.*

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station Stresemann Str 93
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

RESTAURANT
GRAND HOTEL AM KNIE
Bismarck Strasse 1
Excellent Cuisine Dinner Music

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Goblins

DRESDEN

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

HAIRDRESSERS
FRISEUR
I a Damen - u. Herrensalons
Wasch - u. Baderäume, sowie Parfümerien
Oswin Gössel, Hauptbahnhof
täglich geöffnet Tel. 26522

FRANKFURT a/M

SCHUHHAUS BENEDIKT G.m.b.H.
KAISER STRASSE 11
Unsere
Qualitäts-Schuhwaren
zu jetzt
zeitgemässen Preisen!
English Spoken!

Carpets and Curtains
Spezialhaus
S. GUTTMANN
Neue Kräme Nähe Römer
Tel. 22493 English spoken

Laundry
Ist Ihnen schon bekannt?
HAUSFRAUEN—WÄSCHEREI
Moderne Maschinene, billige Preise
Bleichtigung erbeten.
Oberrad, Offenbacherldstr. 373. Tel. 61798

Department Stores
SCHNEIDER
Das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a.M.
Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

Linen Drapers
R. & J. MARX
Liebfrauenstr. 2
Bekannt grosse Auswahl in Wäsche und Modewaren.

HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.
FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

CONDITOREI und CAFE
HANS BREEDE
Bestellungsgeschäft ersten Ranges
Rothenbaum Chaussee 109. Tel. H 2 Elbe 6023
Confectioners and Café

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steinthor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks
Agent: J. Kaiser, Altona, Brahmsstr. 73

FEATHER BEDS *BED LINEN*
CURTAINS *UNDERWEAR*
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33, Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Better, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge

LEIPZIG

Fancy Articles
of every description for ladies' dress
EMILIE KÖHLER
Peterstr. 17 Tel.:23067
Erstes Spezialhaus f. Spitzen. Modewaren, Seidenstoffen Bänder, Besätze, Posamenten. Sämtliche Zutaten f.d. Damenschneiderei.

MÜNCHEN

Architects and Builders
PAUL BÖHMER
ARCHITEKTURBÜRO u. BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2 Tel. 61600
Ausführung von
Neu- u. Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

HAIRDRESSERS
Damen und Herrenfriseur
Dauerwellen. Transformationen. Parfümerien
Franz Kuschnigg
Sparkassenstr. 9 Tel. 22923

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
349 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

THE HAGUE

FLOWER SHOP
D. MAARSCHALK
Valriusstraat 113 Tel. 334850
MEMBER OF EUROPEAN & AMERICAN FLOWER EXPRESS

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES *COATS* *FURS*
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 110613

H. A. VERHOOG
VLEESCHHOUWER
BUTCHER
Piet Heinstraat 81 Tel. 330388

ITALY

ROME

PAUL KREMOS
VIA SISTINA 85
The most beautiful artistic SILVER AND GOLD ARTICLES
Fixed Prices

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

WILLIAM SCHIØTT
SKIPPERGATE 6
Oslo
PROVISION SHIPCHANDLER

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's
SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
Established in 1874
Stockholm Göteborg

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Mathörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

FINE OLIVE SOAPS & CREMES
REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
Theaterplatz 9 Bern

Famous old confectionery shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger and Biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"
Charcuterie Fine Boucherie
Pork Butchers
FOUNDED 1897
Adolf Lobsiger- Mathys
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. BW. 34.54

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
7 BAHNHOFPLATZ 7
Postcheckkonto Bern 1481
SPECIALITY
Finest Specimens "Old Europe"
LARGE STOCK
BUYING, SELLING, VALUATION.

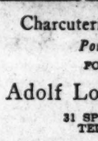
SILKS VELVETS
SHAWLS
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
JUCKER & CIE
Theaterplatz 13 Tel. Bw. 37.30

DAUT & CIE.
5 Christoffelgasse
offers to you umbrellas and walking sticks of the best quality work at moderate prices.
REPAIRS RECOVERING

MAISON WILDBOLZ
Founded 1837
Waterwaving, Shampooing and Manicuring. Perfumery.
English spoken
9 Marktgasse 9 Tel. Bw. 32.08

Use ENCAUSTIQUE TRUMO
Obtainable Kasermann Aegertenstrasse 49
Droguerie Zytloggen
Stäuble-Wissler

You find "a Home" at the FAMILY PENSION
MRS. KÖHLER
Thunstrasse 32
Guests welcomed for meals only.



Gramophones & records of the best makes. 5 audition-rooms, exquisitely installed.
Phonos
KRAMGASSE 64 BERN

WHERE TO EAT?
At the vegetarian Restaurant RYFFLIHOF, NEUENGASSE 30, 1st floor. A. NUSSBAUM. (1 minute from the station.)
Home made food. Speciality of salads and fruit.
Midday 2 Fr. Evening Fr. 1.60

M. VIFIAN-ZBINDEN
Chemiserie
Kramgasse 10, Berne

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

SWITZERLAND

BIÈRE

Tea Room des Casernes
ON FOOT OF THE JURA
Motorists welcome for Tea Parties
J. OTTERAND, Prop. Tel. 31

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

STATIONERY

W. BERTRAND
92, rue du Rhone, 92

THE HUDSON BAY FUR STORE
68 Rue du Rhône Telephone 41.654
Fine Assortment of Choice Furs
Exclusive Paris Models

High Class Diamond Watches
George Jensen's Silver
Henri Rozelaar
19 RUE DU RHONE
Best Jewellery Makers

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
for
MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
at
"LA RATIONELLE"
18 rue du Marché & 15 rue de Rive

AU PARASOL GENEVOIS
15 Rue de la Croix d'Or
UMBRELLAS *PARASOLS*
Recovering—Repairs
Finest make of Eau de Cologne
TIES

Artificial Flowers
A LA FLEUR PREFEREE S. A.
The latest nopelties for your afternoon & evening gowns
M. PARCHET, 2 Rue de la Croix d'Or
opposite Molard

Land & House Agency
Mesieurs Barde & Braud
6 Boulevard Georges Favon
Town and Country Houses for rent & sale

Charcuterie Fine
Marchandises de 1er Choix
BEST QUALITY COOKED MEAT
Mme. R. Olivier, Rue Voltaire 28
Telephone 23.613

Teinturerie Pressing des Lions
4 Passages des Lions
INSTANT STEAM PRESSING
Dyers & Cleaners
Garments Mended Tel. 48.752

Speciality of Grüyere
Fine cheese and Swiss Bacon
BUTTER CREAM
MADAME PASSY, 23 Rue de Rive

Laiterie "La Clochette"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD
Gd. Rue, 25 Rue Kleberg, 47 Servette

All Leather Articles for Travellers
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE S. A.
60 RUE DU RHONE Tel. 51102

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies. Repairs.
O. BACHMANN, Passage des Lions 7

KIOSQUE DES BASTIONS
Lunches Afternoon Teas Dinners
IN BEAUTIFUL SHADY PARK
containing THE MONUMENT OF REFORMATION AND UNIVERSITY
Moderate Prices

Epicerie Fröhlich
Grocery Store
Boulevard St-Georges 62

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS TO LET
Every comfort. Moderate prices. Board if desired.
Melle A. Gally, 6 Rue de l'Orangerie.

PIANO & SOLFEGGIO LESSONS
Madame Wissmer
10 Avenue des Bosquets

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
stands for quality

Tourists find in our shops a most varied assortment of Chocolates, Biscuits, Cereals & Canned Goods

MAISON FLÜCKIGER
FURS
Woollen and Silk Clothing. Ready made dresses, etc.
bei Hotel Interlaknerhof

LAUSANNE

FINE GROCERY
STATE SALT
CH. BORNAND
30 Av. d'Echallens Tel. 32012
Delivery to Domicile

JATON S.A.
Special Shop for Elegant Shoes
Bally, Hanan
RUE DE BOURG

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

M. Steiger & Cie
Lausanne Rue St-François
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME
Agencies for
MAPPIN & WEBB
WEDGWOOD

Founded in 1856
Hosiery Haberdashery
WEITH & CIE
Rue de Bourg 27
Knitting Wool, Cotton and Silk Material for Embroidery and Fancy Work. Knitted Sports Garments. Jaeger's and Rasuel's Underwear.

ST. GALLEN

LADIES' READY-MADE GARMENTS. UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, WHITE GOODS

Metzler
VOLKSMAGAZIN, ST. GALLEN

COUTURE
Lingerie *Fine*
JEANNE WIETLISBACH
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 19

ROBERT BILL
Tel. 666
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
First Quality Meat, Sausages

THUN

Books are waiting for you at
the BOOK-SHOP
W. STÄMPFLI & L. KREBSER
Tel. 48

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Tea Room—Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

ZURICH

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse

"Golden Rule" Business
Ed. Angst, unt. Mühlesteg 2
Tel. 38829
Reproducing, printing, all office work
Office supplies and machines

"BÜGELFALTE"
Storchengasse 13
If your suits need ironing, cleaning, repairing, altering, please call up
Tel. 38.139

Restaurant Elektroküche
Talstrasse 85
American breakfast, mixed drinks without alcohol. Dinners from Fr. 2.- to 4.- Fresh vegetables and fruits all the year round.
Manager, MRS. SANBORN

INDIA

CALCUTTA

William Heath
Park House 5 Park Street
CALCUTTA
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Footwear for All the Family

Every Pair Guaranteed "Fair Wear or a Free Pair"
Shop at Our Stores:—
13 Plein Street Cape Town
Tel. 3772 & Shittman's Block
Main Road Claremont
497 Albert Road Salt River
Foster, Stevenson & Co. Ltd.
BOX 883, CAPE TOWN

MORTON'S BATTERY SERVICE
For all classes of Battery charging and repair work. Motor car electrical faults located and remedied. Armature rewinding a speciality. Distributors for
"USL" BATTERIES
Phone 3039 & 1723 88 BREE STREET

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Musuloe & Co
MILLINERS
suppliers of the correct Hat for every occasion
106, KLOFF STREET Phone 5914

PIETERMARITZBURG

—AND USE MORE STATIONERY
Tarboton & Bridgett
227 Church St. Maritzburg

IRELAND & CO. Ltd.
Newest Dress Materials
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frocks, Lingerie, Choice Millinery, Footwear
Gentlemen's & Boys' Outfitters and Hatters
P. O. BOX 152 MARITZBURG

B. SEIGEL, *Bootmaker*
Hand-made Python and Lizard Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Handbags a Speciality
Repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
212 Longmarket Street

PORT ELIZABETH

Delicious Bread & Cakes
WHYTE & CO.
Port Elizabeth

VEREENIGING

BOVEY COURT RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Terms per day, week, or month on application
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue.

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Hindley St., Adelaide
Comfortable—Inexpensive
Garage & Service Station
Also
Public Restaurant
South Australia Tel 594
Business Men's Lunch Very Special, 1/6

Extract from a Letter Received:
"To The Manager,
Your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor was a recommendation to me and I must say that I have appreciated the wholesomeness of the food provided, the efficiency of the service, and the politeness and courtesy extended on all sides."
(Signed) G. A. B.

BRISBANE

Overells'
Estd. 1885 LTD
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE

C. S. G.
Cash and Carry Stores
Edward Street, near Elizabeth Street
Queen Street, opposite Treasury Buildings
Dean Street, Toowong
Old Cleveland Road, Coorparoo
Leichardt Street, Spring Hill
Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche
Logan Road, Greenslopes

Drumborisk
293 Vulture St., East 8th Brisbane, Queensland; Board & Residence. Travelling Public & day, £2.10.0 per wk. Tel. J2847. Tariff 9/- per Permanents.
Mrs. Carleton & Miss Wright, Proprietresses

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman & Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Fox & Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

QUEENSLANDERS
Place your insurance with
British Traders' Insurance Co.
Limited
Equitable Life Bldgs., Queen Street
A. FRANK ISLEY Manager, Brisbane

GLADYS FROST
can assist you to choose your piano
Teacher of Piano, Singing; Harmony
Treasury Chambers, George St. B5863
Residence F9293

GEELONG

GROCERY STORE
Confectionery and Home Made Cakes
MRS. N. McCALLUM
134 Swanston St., Geelong Phone 2586

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Sciece Monitor, call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

MERLES
THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE Tel. 4460
Also at Carmel, California

You Need a Clean Towel
IN YOUR OFFICE?
AUSTRAL
Clean Towel Service
SUPPLIES FRESH TOWEL, GOOD SOAP IN A SEALED CONTAINER for 3d.
Delivered and Called For
386 Flinder Lane, Melbourne Wr. 6630

PARKER MODELS
TAILORING
DRESSMAKING
TO ORDER
LATE OF BRADLEYS & REVILLE, LONDON
ARCO HOUSE, off 292 Lt. Collins St.
MELBOURNE Tel. M. 3748

Dancing
ALL BRANCHES
MISS VERE
8 EASTERN AVE., TOORAK, S. E. 2
Telephone Win. 4838

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

INCLEY
COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE
Established - 1884 Phone - C3088
IMPORTERS & CREATORS
GOWNS · COSTUMES
HATS · SPORTSWEAR
GLOVES AND HOSIERY
AT POPULAR PRICES

georgette pty ltd
366 collins st. melbourne
. . . even the leading business houses of Paris, Chanel, Worth, must make cash business for this new "smartness of being thrifty," georgette will do the same . . . . . frocks from 3 guineas hats from 1 guinea

The Wattle
WORLD-FAMOUS for EXQUISITE TEAS, DINNERS and LUNCHEONS
Open Every Night for Dinner (Saturday and Sunday Excepted)
COLLINS COURT
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE C. 5984 (6 Lines)

HAUTE COUTURE
LOUIS PELTIER
GOWNS, COSTUMES AND MILLINERY
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE, C1 F. 4357

HOLLY TEA ROOMS
90 COLLINS ST. EAST C.1.
Home Cooking
Closed Saturday afternoon—Sunday
Open 10a.m.—7.15p.m. Tel. C.11338.

Distinctive Printing
BARKER & COMPANY
For..... Every... Purpose
476—490 LT LONSDALE ST MELBOURNE
RING CENTRAL 2163 AND 2164
FOR OUR REPRESENTATIVE TO CALL

DECORATION & PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. MELB.
& WELLINGTON, N. Z.

Hairdressing
ALL BRANCHES
Permanent Waving
A SPECIALTY
Annette Junor
3rd Floor York House
294 Lt. Collins St.
Eugene System Melbourne C1 C 5011

MISS D. L. ISAACS
TYPING & DUPLICATING OFFICES
40 QUEEN ST. MELB. CENTRAL 6
STENOGRAPHER

ASK YOUR RETAILER *for*
FALLSHAW FURNITURE
1 Boundary Rd. Tel F.4636 North Melbourne N1.

Hairdressing
ALL BRANCHES
The WALDORF
Margaret Fegent

Capitol House, Swanston St., Melbourne, C 1
Tel. 3061

ELECTRICIAN
Phone S. J. FRASER Win. 2885
133 ACLAND ST., ST. KILDA. S2.
Office and Workshop, rear 2 Dalgety St., St. Kilda
RADIO & ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEEDS *and* PLANTS
73 ELIZABETH STREET
Melbourne, C1 Tels. F3645 (2 lines)

RAFFIA CRAFT SHOP
HATS : BAGS : NOVELTIES
Children's Hats a Specialty
Raffia for Sale. 130 Colors.
Fifth Floor Display Block
Cr. Lt. Collins St., Block Pl., Melb.

Millinery **Elizabeth Grant**
147 Glenhuntly Road
Elsternwick S.2
MELBOURNE Tel. L. 1998

PIANO and HARMONY
FORM & ANALYSIS
Classes in Musical Perception of Rhythmic and Aural Training
MISS MARGARET H. DILLON
213 BURKE ROAD, CAMBERWELL, E. 7
Allans on Fridays W. 4035

GUEST HOUSE
"Moola"
(MRS. F. K. GEDDES)
COMFORTABLE HOME
HOT WATER SERVICE
3 Princes St., St. Kilda S2
1 Min. Tram. Tel. Win. 8358

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S
for TRAVEL NEEDS
Palmolive Products Always Available at Craig's
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY LTD
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST. MELB'NE.

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"
HIGH GRADE GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES
A VISIT WILL REPAY YOU

BONDS MILLINERY SALON
MISS BOND
283 LITTLE COLLINS ST. CENT 5998.

Ronalds Central for Flowers
"TO HELP TO CHEER, AND TO MAKE GLAD"
99 Swanston St. Tel. C 6196

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
J. LOWY
McEWAN HOUSE 343 L. COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE F. 6881

UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE....
RUGBY MOTOR CO.
COR. ST. KILDA and TOORAK RDS., MELB.
Repair & General Service Station
Petrol, etc. Private Hire Sedan Service
Win 3443

J. Tollner & Son
CASH GROCERS & IRONMONGERS
255 TOORAK RD., SOUTH YARRA, S. E. 1
Satisfactory service guaranteed.
We deliver free. Tel. Windsor 2342
We sell "RINSO" also HEINZ GOODS.

RUTH HOLLICK
(Miss Moore)
163 Collins St.
Phone Cent 8364
PHOTOGRAPHER

CARS CARS
REPAIRED PAINTED DUCOED LACQUER FINISHED
AUST. MOTOR PANEL & GUARD COMPANY, Ltd.
687-691 Elizabeth St., Melb. F. 5191

KIOSK
FAWKNER PARK
TOORAK ROAD
STH. YARRA
Mrs. Smyth WR 7064
(Closed Sundays)
Teas and Luncheons, Weddings, Afternoon and Evening Parties
Under Special Personal Supervision

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweler, etc.
Eliz. House C 6449
340 Lt. Collins St.
MELBOURNE

Pollyanna
Frocks Ready to Wear
MISSES', Mid. & O. S. SIZES
4th FLOOR BLOCK COURT, COLLINS ST.
WINDOW DISPLAY, BLOCK COURT C. 966

LICENSED
ESTATE AGENTS
AUCTIONEERS
EDGAR & CHANDLER
SWORN VALUATORS—INSURANCE AGENTS
NOTE ADDRESSES: 437 Collins St., C. 3060; also opp. Toorak Station, 11 Beatty Ave. U. 3271

DAIRY GROCER PRODUCE
H. W. HEMSLEY
408 NEW ST. ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for PROMPT SERVICE
POSTUM, BON AMI, RINSO, etc., Sold Here

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
365 Little Collins Street
Melbourne F 6348

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR HAVELOCK
Also No. 2 Brand "Edwards" Flour
IT GIVES SATISFACTION
J. W. EDWARDS F. U 6406

INSURANCE
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Limited
483 Collins Street, Melbourne C1
FIRE—MARINE—MOTOR CAR
Tel C. 9932

Dressmaking
TO ORDER
MISS DOWER
(Paton & Dower)
Tel. C. 8254 York House
294 Lt. Collins St. C1.

Builders & Designers
C. L. & A. E. GREENHILL
Plans, Specifications and Estimates Free
Guaranteed Products Homes for Sale
HAVE RECENTLY STUDIED BUILDING IN ENGLAND, EUROPE AND AMERICA
Tel. U3897 8 TURNBULL AVENUE TOORAK
Member V. H. B. A.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD.

DEPARTMENTS
MILLINERY, SUITS, FROCKS, COATS, FURS, LINGERIE, ETC., FOR WOMEN AND MISSES. MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR, DRESSES AND SILK FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, GLASSWARE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
180-192 Flinders Street and 189-193 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE C. 1
Telephone Central 9070 (10 Lines)

BOOK LOVERS
BOOK SHOP & LIBRARY
Good Books & Plays of all kinds. Stationery, art photos of Australia
MARY BAKER EDDY
A LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT
by Lyman Powell £1 post 1/6
COLLINS WAY-OFF 379 L. COLLINS St
MELBOURNE - F 2261.

GOUGE for excellent service
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS phone x3101
Gouge
THE VAN WILL CALL.
BLOCK PLACE 262 Collins Street
ALL SUBURBS.

LADIES' and MEN'S FOOTWEAR
W. M. Richards
TELEPHONE 10281
117 Elizabeth Street (Next McEwan's)

GARAGE
PETROL, Etc.
Car Repairs
Milligan Motors Pty., Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
13 Barkly St., nr. St. Kilda Jct. Win. 2777

Electrical & Radio
CONTRACTOR
F. E. HINDELL
SE. 4
208 MALVERN RD., MALVERN
[Fallshaw Cases] UY6045 Westinghouse Goods Obtainable Here

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Nammoora Olinda Falls Road 1 Minute Main Road
Mount Dandenong
Hot and Cold Water Every Room
Tennis Court. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO. LTD.
FIRE MARINE
Established Over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
48 Market St., Melb. C1
Tels. C 2001, 2002

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
in Drapery, Household Furnishings and Fashion Goods

DIC

CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LIMITED
FAMILY GROCER
Tea Merchants and Bacon Curers
Mail order business specially catered for.
Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO ST. Telephone 30-565

WELLINGTON

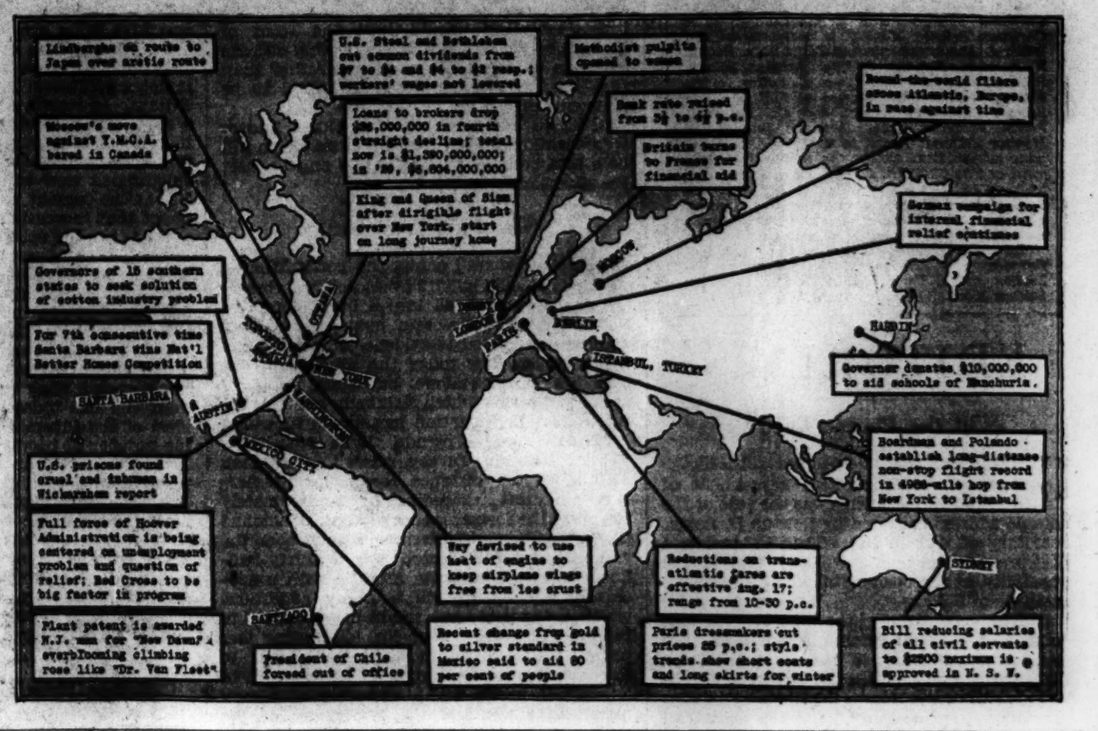
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
LADIES' HANDBAGS in smart styles and fashionable shades. A most complete assortment.
Also SUIT CASES, HAT BOXES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS — anything in leather.
Nash's Leather Arcade
Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand

Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

ADVERTISING
in New Zealand and Australia
For complete Advertising Service, market surveys, and the arranging of distribution consult
THE JAMES JENKINS ADVERTISING COMPANY LTD.
Evening Post Chambers, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Lindbergh en route to Japan over arctic route
U.S. Steel and Bethlehem cut common dividends from $7 to $4 and $4 to $2 resp.; workers' wages not lowered
Methodist pulpits opened to women
Round-the-world flights across Atlantic, Europe, in race against time
Record's move against T.M.C.A. barred in Canada
Loans to brokers drop $88,000,000 in fourth straight decline; total now is $1,390,000,000; in '29, $6,804,000,000
Bank rate raised from 2½ to 4½ p.c.
Britain turns to France for financial aid
King and Queen of Siam after dirigible flight over New York, start on long journey home
German campaign for internal financial relief continues
Governors of 15 southern states to seek solution of cotton industry problem
For 7th consecutive time Santa Barbara wins Nat'l Better Homes Competition
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ISTANBUL, TURKEY
HARBIN
Governor donates $10,000,000 to aid schools of Manchuria.
Boardman and Polando establish long-distance non-stop flight record in 4968-mile hop from New York to Istanbul
U.S. prisons found cruel and inhuman in Wickersham report
Full force of Hoover Administration is being centered on unemployment problem and question of relief; Red Cross to be big factor in program
Way devised to use heat of engine to keep airplane wings free from ice crust
Reductions on trans-atlantic fares are effective Aug. 17; range from 10-30 p.c.
SYDNEY
Plant patent is awarded N.Y. man for "New Dawn" everblooming climbing rose like "Dr. Van Fleet"
President of Chile forced out of office
Recent change from gold to silver standard in Mexico said to aid 80 per cent of people
Paris dressmakers cut prices 25 p.c.; style trends show short coats and long skirts for winter
Bill reducing salaries of all civil servants to $2500 maximum is approved in N. S. W.

All Nature

Striped Sphinx Moth

NOT often do we find large moths (generally nocturnal) flying about in the bright sunlight, poising before flowers like butterflies, but the striped North American sphinx may give us this pleasure almost any time from July through early autumn. It extends its range from southern Canada to Central America and across to Cuba.

The name "sphinx" has been given this smooth moth from the habit the larva has of raising the head—which suggests the posture of the Sphinx. The color of the caterpillar may be light green, spotted with black, or it may vary to a background of black marked with yellow—but in either case a curving horn projects from near the end. The larva is harmless when handled, but presents a rather fierce appearance. It is related to the green caterpillars sometimes found upon tomato or potato plants. It winters in pupa cases on or just beneath the surface of the ground.

A wide expanse of the upper wings, although the lowers are narrow in comparison, gives these moths a strong direct flight which is indicated by the occasional name "hawk moth." Another descriptive title given them is "hummingbird moth" which comes from the humming noise made by the vibration of their wings.

The large buff-colored body is marked by regularly diminishing dark spots toward the tip, but heavily striped with white about the head, which carries stout antennæ slightly crooked at the points. The wide upper wings are divided down the center by a broad, wavering light streak. The small lower wings are broadly bordered with brown around rose-orange.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Dictionary, necessary, ordinary, secretary, stationary, voluntary (Miss K. L. L.), who writes that she accents only the first syllable of these words, but that "good English students" have told her that this "is considered British, rather than American, custom") — According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, only the first syllable of the words mentioned should be accented: *dik'-shun-a-ry, nes'-eh-sa-ry, or'-dih-na-ry, sek'-re-ta-ry, sta'-shun-a-ry, vol'-un-ta-ry.*

The *a* in the third syllable in each instance has all the initial quality of the long *a*, but is not sustained; this may have given rise to the belief that the syllable should have at least secondary stress. Colloquial pronunciation of these words in England, however, gives the impression that the *a* is completely elided and the syllables compressed into three, as *dik'-shun-ry, nes'-eh-ry, or'-din-ry*, etc.

Give the full four syllables, but accent only the first.

Expect (Mrs. W. A. O.)—This verb always has reference to what is to come, as, "We expect to go." One should not say, then, "I expect you had a good time." Say, "I suppose."

A Quotation for Today

THE men who try to do something and fail are infinitely better than those who try to do nothing and succeed. —LLOYD JONES.

The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have read the Monitor and Mail Bag and "Snubs" ever since I can remember and have found much pleasure in them.

Recently I gave a talk over the radio about dogs. It was quite exciting. The microphone was hung from the ceiling of the room in a high school, and when one spoke it was a queer sensation not to see an audience.

Making model airplanes is a hobby of mine and in fact I have organized an airplane club. I am also collecting stamps and should welcome letters from collectors from anywhere in the world. I have many varieties of the United States commemoratives and air mail which I will gladly exchange. I will answer all letters.

Wendell W. W.

Postville, Iowa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although we have taken the Monitor for several years and the Mail Bag has been one of the main attractions. My sister and I have also made many scrapbooks from its articles.

Postville is situated in a part of the country called the "Switzerland of America." It is surrounded by many beautiful hills and bluffs. Many of these hills are covered with a kind of tree that is grown in no other place in the United States. About six miles from Postville is a historical spot called the "old stone house." This house is one of the first houses built in this part of the country. Now it is a spot where picnickers go.

I have many hobbies such as music, reading and all kinds of sports. If girls anywhere find something interesting in this and want to correspond I shall be glad to do so whether they are my age (13) or not.

With love to all the Mail Bagers.

Eulalia K.

Canton, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Mail Bag, and I wish to express my appreciation for some of the letters that have appeared as they are very educational and more than once have assisted me in giving talks at school on literature and geography. My mother has taken the Monitor for as long as I can remember, and it has helped me to solve many a hard problem. I like to read "The Diary of Snubs Our Dog," and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." The "Quotation for Today" has also often proved helpful.

My hobbies are music and writing. I play both piano and violin, and have written several stories for school. I should like to correspond with girls of my age (14) and especially someone also interested in my two hobbies. Jewel S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

There are many interesting places to visit in southern California. I have visited two of the Spanish missions, which are 200 years old.

I am fond of tennis, basketball and swimming. During the summer we often go swimming in the Pacific. I am also interested in music and play the violin. I should like to hear from all the states in the Union, and also from foreign countries, and will send a picture of the Olympic Stadium in Los Angeles, where the Olympic Games are to be held in 1932, to everyone who writes to me. I am 13 years old and in junior high.

June J.

Haverhill, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have gained three corries, but I should like to have more. I should like especially to hear from girls my age (13) or a little older, from Australia, South Africa, and Europe. I have taken one year of French and should like to correspond with someone who has also taken a year or two of French and can write a little. I think it would help us both.

My home is on a farm near Haverhill where we have all kinds of fruit. I have started a postcard collection. I am also collecting stamps, but I am more interested in postcards. I love to read the stories on the Young Folks' Page. Especially the continued ones like "The Secret House."

Betty B.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

May I thank you for publishing the first letter to the Mail Bag and also for forwarding letters that I have sent through it. I have two pen pals, one in Ohio and one in England that bring me much happiness by their letters. I think the Mail Bag is a splendid way of developing world-wide friendship and good will.

My newest hobby is making scrapbooks, using cross word puzzles from the daily newspapers and magazines and stories and jokes from newspapers to form interesting books. These I give to a children's hospital and other charitable institutions. I am much indebted to the Monitor for material taken from the Children's Page and the Daily Features.

I am 13 years old and I attend the Balboa High and the Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, in San Francisco. I should be glad to exchange postcards and snapshots with anyone.

Love to all Mail Baggers and good wishes for continued success of the Mail Bag is expressed by

Barbara B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Florence W. (12), Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

Charlotte P. (12), Mt. Holly, N. C.—Interested in stamps.

Jane H. (13), Neillsville, Wis.—Interested in swimming and hiking.

Rita W. (13), New Britain, Conn.—Belongs to Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves. Interested in music and stamps.

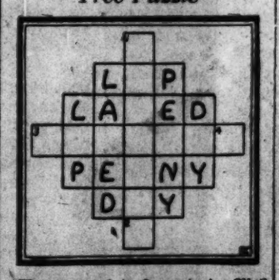
Jayne S. (14), Youngstown, Ohio.—Interested in books, travel and sports.

Nellie McF. (14), Rhinecliff, N. Y.—Interested in books, stamps and postcards.

Janet S. (15), Postville, Iowa.

Greta S. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Denmark or girls of Danish descent. Interested in dramatics, French and tennis.

Tree Puzzle



The spaces 1 to 2 are to be filled with letters which spell the name of a certain kind of tree. The same letters are then placed horizontally in spaces 3 to 4. If you have placed the correct name in these spaces, you will have formed a perfect word diamond.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Word Puzzle: Correct.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Right Place

Los Angeles, Calif.

"DO YOU have much trouble in placing those students who have passed the limit of years now considered by the modern business man as essential to efficiency?" was asked of the feminine head of Hollywood's largest secretarial school.

"It is rather a problem sometimes," was her reply, "but I can tell you of one instance of this kind which will always be an inspiration to me.

"A very refined type of little woman, who was obviously much beyond the so-called age limit, came into my office one day and asked information about the course in secretarial work.

"As kindly as possible, I pointed out to her the apparent difficulties of one of her age, which she stated was 65, of securing such a position. Not at all daunted, she insisted on taking the course, maintaining that a place would be ready for her when she was prepared. She stated that it would be necessary for her to earn a living as she had no wish to be a burden to her children.

"It was really very uphill work, but admiring her pluck I took a personal interest in her and helped her in every way possible, although many times it seemed to me a futile effort. Doggedly she stuck to it and finally finished the course and had become quite efficient. However, I was still wondering who could possibly want such a secretary.

"About this time a letter was received from the head of a Masonic Home for elderly people out in the country stating their need for a secretary. Trusting that our little old lady would suit we sent her.

"To our great satisfaction, they liked her and she wrote me a glowing letter of gratitude saying that she had a nice office, very pleasant living quarters, and that as she was expected to do the buying for the home, she had been furnished with transportation. She loved her work and the members of the home loved her—so you see her beautiful faith was justified."

In Lighter Vein

Couldn't Fool Him

"Hadn't you better go and tell your master?" said the motorist to the farmer's boy who stood looking at the load of hay upset in the lane.

"He knows," replied the boy.

"Knows? How can he know?"

"'Cos he's under the hay."

Fishing

"Caught anything?"

"When I have caught five more after this one I am after now, I shall have half a dozen." — *Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen).

Brevities

Detroit News: The Hungarian fliers aimed at Budapest and landed 14 miles out, in a suburb. If it had been Los Angeles they would have been 70 miles inside the city limits.

Arkansas Gazette: When the average golfer says he's off his game he means the best game he ever shot.

Pittsburgh Post: The reason there is so much illiteracy in Russia is that names there are so hard to spell.

Los Angeles Times: Correct this sentence: "Yes, our electric bill is high," said the wife, "but we are careless and I don't blame the meter."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Will the People Lead?

CONFIDENCE that the peoples will lead the statesmen to coöperative adjustment of international problems was the core of the notable address delivered by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet and now prominently mentioned as a presidential possibility, at the opening of the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

It was good democratic doctrine. Popular control of national affairs means more, not less, working together in international affairs, he declared. And he cited the unexpected public approval of the Hoover debt holiday to support his contention that the peoples are ahead of the statesmen in the desire for coöperation.

Mr. Baker went on to express his conviction that the diplomacy of democracy would achieve some real measure of disarmament at the conference next year. He said:

> The public opinion of the world will welcome and support those bold spirits who, when that conference meets, proclaim as its guiding principle that the way to disarm is to disarm.

He also expects the peoples to push their governments into making necessary adjustments in the peace treaties, which, he points out, "were made not only to settle past controversies, but to arrange future opportunities." He quotes and indorses General Smuts's remarkable prophecy:

> I feel that in the treaty we have not yet achieved the real peace to which our people were looking, but the real peace of the peoples ought to follow, complete, and amend the peace of the statesmen.

It is easy to rejoice with Mr. Baker in the progress won by democracy in the pursuit of peace and to hope with him for further and greater manifestations of its pacific influence. But if that influence is to be exerted to best advantage, it is necessary to take cognizance of some dangers to be avoided.

Mr. Baker himself points out that the wider democracy is, the greater becomes "the problem of informing public opinion and restraining impetuous and ill-advised action." The very facilities for quickly informing opinion which have come with the telegraph, radio and world-wide press have increased this problem.

The chances for hasty judgment have been multiplied. The press, some elements of which are too often irresponsible, has taken over some of the functions and responsibilities of the statesmen. Demagogues of platform and press can still incite the people to suspicion and hatred. Cries such as "Hang the Kaiser," engendered out of war insanity and used for political purposes, did much to bring about the situation from which the world is now striving to recover.

Nor are they all ancient history. No country is free from editors and politicians who, for circulation or for votes, are stirring up fear and ill will toward other nations. The great need, if popular desire for peace is to be adequately translated into national action, is for the people to refuse to be deluded by such self-seekers.

Happily, ignorance is always in retreat. The spread of knowledge of world affairs and the operation of powerful economic forces are combining to enforce the lesson of the interdependence of the nations. The world has been made safe for democracy in the sense that the peoples are today informed as to where their mutual advantage lies and can therefore be trusted to control international affairs.

A Stitch in Time

PRESIDENT HOOVER and his co-workers in unemployment relief are taking time by the forelock in their preparation to cope with the needs likely to arise in the coming winter. To be well informed as to the need will go some of the distance toward making relief measures fit the need most efficiently. The early organization of these activities, especially under a hand so experienced as that of Mr. Hoover, is reassuring.

The nation may as well recognize that unless a marked improvement in business occurs, the situation of the jobless is going to call for herculean efforts and generous giving from every citizen who is fortunately placed; but when those efforts and funds are put forth, there is no reason to believe otherwise than that the situation will be saved.

Already it is evident that the emergency probably will be the occasion of another contest between the forces of the Administration, which believe with Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, that relief primarily should come from local and voluntary sources, and those elements in Congress which would draw copiously upon the Federal Treasury to alleviate want where it exists. Some assistance from the National Government may prove necessary in certain areas where the need outruns local resources, but there is merit in keeping the feeling of primary responsibility at home.

There is still further merit in keeping the emphasis upon individual initiative as the actual mainspring of economic well-being. To encourage among millions a disposition to expect to be supported by the Government as a matter of course and right whenever things go wrong is not good either for the individual or the Government. Hence the President will receive widespread support if he insists in the coming session of Congress as he did in the last that relief should take the form of emergency aid to help self-respecting citizens again to become self-supporting, rather than that it should make them contented to be recipients of a dole.

Being already forewarned, President Hoover is forearming himself with the facts which will help him both to meet Congress and to meet the situation.

The Skies Are Full

THE narrow trail across the north Atlantic skies, etched in 1919 by Alcock and Brown, has been widened into a broad highway. Not long ago the successful passage of a single plane was heralded as evidence of a successful flying season. But today the air is full—not over the Atlantic alone, but upon routes of aerial pioneering which strikingly indicate the extent to which aviation has spread its wings.

The Boardman-Polando flight from New York to Istanbul, Turkey, raises to more than 5000 miles the distance record for heavier-than-air craft, exceeding by approximately 100 miles the former record of Capt. Dieudonné Coste. The Pangborn-Herndon assault upon the "round-the-world" record sees a thirty-two-hour passage across the Atlantic with a successful landing in Wales under conditions which, a few years ago, might have resulted in failure. The Graf Zeppelin, discarding her plans to attain the north pole, returns to Friedrichshafen, Germany, with the record of a brilliant arctic flight, discovery of a new mountain range and the remapping of the region of Albert Edward Island and Franz Josef Land.

Meanwhile, Amy Johnson, British aviatrix, is leaving the miles behind her upon her flight from London to Tokyo, by way of Moscow. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh continue their aerial vacation which will take them from the Atlantic seaboard to the Orient, by way of Alaska. Flight follows flight so rapidly that accomplishments, which alone would have been regarded as outstanding, merge into the general background of aviation progress. This was particularly true a few weeks ago with the flight of "Justice to Hungary" from New York to Budapest. Had Captains Endres and Magyar made their journey at a moment less surfeited with aeronautical records, they might have received the wider acclaim which their 3200-mile flight warranted.

There is much discussion of the value of ocean flights. Certainly aviation holds no brief for those undertaken without adequate preparations. But the success of the carefully planned flights of recent weeks indicates that regular aerial operations will eventually be conducted over routes from which the hazard of uncertainty is beginning to disappear.

The Winged Horse Speaks

TIME was, and not many years removed, when the expression "horsepower" was generally accepted as a unit of energy, just as "having horse sense" implied a compliment no wise man would disclaim.

In fact, the horse—slow or fast, brown or gray—held an honored place in the affections and vocabulary of the people which in this day of changing transportation methods is rapidly becoming a memory. Equine phrases once accepted as enlivening symbols of speech are greatly in need of repair today, if indeed they can be saved from the wreckage left by the advancing wheels of motorized progress.

Dobbin once "stood without hitching" and "felt his oats," terms readily transferred to the activities of his owner. Everyone understood the allusion. That same farmer sometimes forgot, "took the bit in his teeth" and "kicked over the traces" in imitation of his barnyard companion.

When anyone rushed to unwarranted conclusions and mixed up his logic, what better phrase to express his state of mind than to say he "put the cart before the horse"?

Since the days when Dobbin galloped along the road, the popular vocabulary has become "a horse of another color." Now it is filled with the jargon of whirring machines, the symbolism of speeding motorcars, the cryptic language of the winged steed of the skies.

Nothing better indicates the revisions constantly taking place in current speech than the popularity of new words employed to tell the story of modern transportation. But another story records the waning luster of expressions once associated with the pleasant experience of harnessing up Dobbin for a buggy ride down a country lane.

Britain's Forty-five Millions

AT THE end of the eighteenth century, when the vast hinterland of the United States was comparatively empty, Europe was beginning to wonder whether it was not already overcrowded. Malthus was impressed by the growth of the population of England, and excited attention by pointing to the prospect of an expanding population pressing upon the means of reasonable subsistence. Yet the real period of rapid expansion was only beginning. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was less than 9,000,000. In 1831 it had risen to nearly 14,000,000. In 1921 it was nearly 38,000,000. And today, according to the latest returns of the census, it is close on 40,000,000; or, if Scotland be added, 45,000,000.

But a definite check in this increase is now marked. There is a note of alarm in the British Registrar-General's tone when he announces that the increase of the last ten years is only about 2,000,000—the smallest rate of increase for a decennial period recorded since 1801, with the exception of the war period; and he points out that this increase was due only to improved longevity. In twenty years, if the present trend continues, he foresees that the population may have reached its maximum and begun to decline.

The concern, it may be noted, which more than a century ago was expressed about the increase of a comparatively small population is now transferred to the possible decrease of a large population. But the decrease of the English birth rate to less than half what it was fifty years ago is not an isolated experience. The rate in other countries of western and central Europe and in the United States is not a great deal higher than that in Great Britain. In recent times it has become almost a superstition to estimate national prosperity in terms of man power—partly due to thinking in terms of armies, and partly to the more enlightened view of men as productive units. Yet at the present moment there can be little doubt that increasing population in Britain is pressing heavily upon her means of subsistence. It should be observed that in England and Wales, with 685 persons to the square mile, the density of population is much greater than in any other country in the world with the possible exception of Belgium.

It is possible, and indeed probable, that in the near future greater efficiency in production would enable England to feed far more people than she has today. But will it not be the ideal of the future not to support an increasing number of people at the same standard of living, but to support whatever number of people at an ever-improving standard of living? The nineteenth century did not cease to pride itself on the mere multiplication of millions of human beings and in the colossal fortunes which were accumulated at the top. The later twentieth century will be far more inclined to estimate prosperity, not by the quantity and mass muscular energy of human life but by its quality and efficiency.

Better Prisons—and Cheaper

SOME of the editorial comment on the prison report of the National Law Observance Commission indicates a misconception. Prison conditions are bad, these writers seem to say, but they have always been bad, and the latest report is just another study saying they are bad. Now this interpretation is incorrect. The compilers of the report, it is true, in restrained language have things to say about America's penal institutions which must rouse the most intense shame and indignation in the reader. But there is more than that: there is a definite constructive alternative to present methods worked out by the commission and its two dozen experts of the advisory committee. More than that, the commission backs up its proposals for reform with convincing evidence that the community would save money by taking its advice.

Here economy is linked with mercy. The paths of reform and efficiency go together. For example, take the one item of cost of prison construction. The commission and its experts point out that it is only a minority of prisoners who require a bastille-like fortress to prevent their escape. Such a fortress may cost an average of $5000 per inmate to construct. If the prison population were differentiated into, say, three categories, with the hardened criminals in the first, then they could be confined in expensive granite and steel cells while the two other classes could have less expensive walls and guards to hold them.

It would take too long to go into the matter in detail, but the commission does cite chapter and verse to prove its point. Detroit, for example, is planning a House of Correction. It proposes to build the old-type prison—one that will cost $3000 per man. The cost for the new prison at Attica, N. Y., is estimated to be as high as $5000 per inmate. These costs, under the commission's plan, could be cut amazingly. The average cost for a cottage dormitory at Lorton, Va., amounts to only $440 per inmate!

Much the same thing may be said of the commission's proposal to extend the system of probation. It is found that many first offenders are more likely to be saved a life of crime if they never go to prison at all. Prisons, as they are operated at present, often make hardened criminals. Furthermore, probation is cheaper. It is estimated that in New York imprisonment costs about nineteen times as much per case as does probation. Possibly part of this discrepancy is on the wrong side—the State may economize too much on probation officers and their salaries. The whole weight of the commission's report emphasizes that the probation system is good only if intelligently managed, and if probation agents are not given too many cases to handle. But where imprisonment can possibly be avoided without injury to society, the commission declares, then its unnecessary imposition is "an unwarranted waste of public funds."

Editorial Notes

A new ruling which is being enforced on the Dunes Highway between Michigan City, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., encourages a speed of forty miles an hour, but insists on cars keeping in line. The marked reduction in accidents reported indicates that fast driving is not necessarily reckless driving, but that "cutting out" of line at high speed on a heavily traveled highway usually is.

Out in Arizona, where the mercury frequently "sizzles" around the century mark, they declare that the surest way to tell a stranger is the fact that he insists on wearing his coat. Won't someone please start a movement for shirt-sleeve democracy in every state of the Union?

Although the United States produces only one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the world's tin, it consumes annually nearly 50 per cent. The humble tin can seems to be a powerful foe of American isolationism as well as an indispensable aid to modern housekeeping.

The sign announcing to wandering motorists that "This Road Leads to No Town" is doubtless a great time saver, but it certainly discourages the spirit of adventure and keeps the curious automobile out of a lot of interesting cow pastures.

It's a wise radio that knows when to tone down when all the windows are open and the family next door doesn't care for baseball.

An Unusual Kind of Pet

NOT many, perhaps, would agree with my choice of a pet. I speak of an animal whose reputation hardly does him justice. The fact is, I like skunks.

Whether they be small black skunklets barely able to toddle about without losing their balance, or big grandfather white ones, only interested in what you have for them to eat, I like them all.

I like especially to hold three or four little ones in my lap, stroke the few grayish white hairs that will only too soon develop into the broad V's that distinguish polecats from pussycats, and reflect on what my worthy professor once said, "I'll always give skunks a wide berth. I've much respect for their good opinion."

Now skunks show signs of using genuine intelligence. They have an innate distaste for such human ailments as fear, hate, misinformation, dogmatism and the like. They like good fun, and when pleased can tell you about it without an interpreter. They saunter about in their shuffling gait like young bear cubs, hiding now and then in a shadow till you find them, nibbling at your fingers like the old family dog, or purring like a tomcat.

Don't ever think you can trick a skunk! Good treatment is the only authority the skunk will recognize, and should you feel a bit out of sorts, you'd better stay away. As long as you and the skunks are friends, not a whiff of perfume can you detect, except on damp days.

* * *

Last summer I raised a family of skunks. No, I didn't capture the youngsters by harming the mother, and the only shots I used were snapshots. Mother skunk was rather small as polecats go, and black as an empty hole. She woke me early one morning with her shuffling and grubbing among the leaves behind the cabin. My new spotlight was initiated by focusing on this royal beauty, the proud possessor of a pure black coat, which would have brought many times the ordinary market price.

We got to be good pals in a short time, thanks to some chicken bones, and if I perchance forgot my nightly offering I was reminded of it by gentle scratchings at the door. Grandfather, the big white skunk, taught her that trick.

I was feeling a bit blue over the escape of some pets one day, and determined not to bother feeding my nocturnal visitors. I had reckoned without grandfather, however, for I was awakened early next morning by the cabin door banging. One must never move quickly where wild creatures are concerned, so I merely lay still and watched, as he sat just outside the swinging door and gently tapped it open each time it banged, until I finally reached over and opened it wide. A puzzled look at the door and then a whimsical grin greeted me. Grandpa got his chicken bones.

* * *

On another occasion I was awakened in time to receive a lesson on skunk table manners. Gathered about a flat granite rock were four babies and Missy, the ebon-sheened mother. More interested in play than food, the skunk children paused every now and then to tilt the next one off his balance and send him sprawling. Missy was unconcerned with all this nonsense until one little fellow clambered up on the rock and spread himself all over the food. Mother's box on the ears made a delightful subject for a try at action flash photography.

And so, with all due respect to lovers of domesticated pets, I cast my vote for wild creatures, and skunks in particular.

H. N.

Wall Paper---Its Origins

WALL-PAPER manufacturers, at a recent convention, held an exhibition to acquaint the public with the course wall-paper design has taken from the fifteenth century to the present time. The display showed papers made in this year of grace which often revive, and very pleasantly, too, the wall-paper manners of bygone generations.

Few crafts had a more simple, yet a more quaint and amusing, evolution than that of wall-paper design and manufacture.

Wall papers were originated by the "Dominotiers," French artists who decorated papers to make linings for boxes and like uses. Havard's Dictionnaire de l'Ameublement describes the making of domino or marbleized papers. In Italy, in the fifteenth century, boxes that had marbleized linings were eagerly sought, and the French borrowed the idea of using decorated papers and put them in books for end papers. No wood blocks or printing presses were required to make these fancy papers; the craftsmen took oaken tubs, filled them with "fresh river water" in which gum tragacanth had been dissolved, added a skim of vegetable dyes to the surface of the water, swirled it about gingerly with combs made especially for the purpose, and then drew sheets of paper across the top of the water to take the brilliant, vagrant design of whorls and fine lines.

In 1586, the first and original Dominotiers combined with some wood engravers to form a guild which was known as the "Dominotiers, Tapissiers and Imagiers." The tapissiers set to work printing on paper designs of beautiful brocades and paints, and let it be known that they were devised for the "upholstery of walls." Mostly the designs were lines, stripes, checks and lozenges. They were laid in sheets, 16½ by 12½ inches, and represented the avenue of escape for people of small means into the illusion that their walls were as the walls of nobles, hung with silks and satins in beautiful designs.

* * *

In 1700, in Paris, there was a wall paper in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs which bore the marginal note, "Dufourcroy, Marchand, Cartier et Papier, rue Jacob, Faubourg St. Germain," and its design was a complex, springlike one of birds and flowers. Several small sheets were pasted together, since the makers had not yet learned the practicability of printing them on presses, to make a continuous or repeated pattern.

Soon thereafter, however, printing presses were used to print wall papers, and homes in France and Italy were profusely decorated with weird dreams of blue and pink and yellow and green and purple, roses big as cabbages, and birds and small fauna the like of which people had never expected to see trailing over their walls.

American wall-paper manufacturers have lately conducted a diligent and costly campaign to restore wall paper to its prestige as an integral part of home decoration. Many contemporary wall papers are what are known as "suntests" and "waterproofs." Government standards of quality in wall paper are very severe, and any accepted paper must stand rigid tests of the effect on it of sunshine.

Nearly everyone can remember the wall paper in some particular room frequented in childhood. And among some of the contemporary designs now brought out by manufacturers are versions of those designs, inspired by the idea that, be a country and its people ever so progressive, the things one knew in what are sentimentally called "the old days" have always the power to charm and inspire.

J. M.

Notes From Amsterdam

Pickle Vendor Uses Motor

PICKLES and herring stalls occupy nearly the same place in Amsterdam street life as hot-dog stands in New York, coffee stalls in London, or hot-sausage vendors in Berlin. The Dutch in general, but especially the population of the capital, Amsterdam, enjoy a certain fame for their piscatory taste, and on many a street corner, or by the side of a bridge, the herring and pickle stall has its permanent stand. Laborers, who in the early morning hours pedal their bicycles to their work, very often pay a daily visit to the herring man. And it is quite usual for them to repeat their visit in the evening, when going home, in order to swallow a nice young salted herring, or a pickled gherkin, or a slice of pickled cucumber. The owners of the herring stalls, which are quite often mounted on a pushcart—for they go home in the evening—take great pride in the equipment of the stalls, which are kept spotlessly clean, with acetylene gas lamps burning brightly. But modern progress has not left the traditional herring stalls untouched. One enterprising pickles man recently appeared on the scene of his daily activities as the proud possessor of a motor-driven pickles cart. No more pushing for him! A two-cylinder motor is doing the pushing now.

* * *

Bicycling Made Easy

A very small and light but powerful motor for bicycles, mounted on the luggage carrier over the back wheel mudguard, is revolutionizing the extensive bicycle traffic in Amsterdam. As one in every three citizens (infants included) owns a bicycle, and as strong winds are a nuisance to many cyclists, the small auxiliary motor is being heartily welcomed. In former years, many auxiliary motors were put on the market, only to disappear, as they were too heavy. The new bicycle motor, however, weighs very little, and it requires therefore, practically no extra effort on the part of the cyclist when the motor is not working. A Dutch factory is now selling bicycles, fitted with auxiliary motors, for less than $75. And the cost of running it is nearly nil. This new device enables riders to enjoy the sport of cycling without having to pedal hard against a strong contrary wind.

* * *

Tunnel Planned To Ease Traffic

Amsterdam, which is situated on the River Ij, has developed considerably during the last decade on the other side of the Ij, which has led to an enormously increased traffic of pedestrians, bicycles and motors across the river, which the enlarged fleet of ferryboats has difficulty in handling. As seagoing ships are continually passing along the River Ij, the plan to build a bridge has long been abandoned. The bridge would have to be so high that it would have to begin on the "Dam" square and cross the Central Railway Station. Another plan was to build a tunnel under the Ij. This plan has now been studied by a special committee appointed by the town authorities and it has arrived at the conclusion that a tunnel could be constructed from a technical point of view, but that it would not suit the needs in consequence of the peculiar local situation. It is, however, suggested to build a tunnel some way down the North Sea Canal, namely at Hembrug, in order to direct interlocal motorcar traffic and perhaps also the electric trains through this tunnel. In this way the ferryboats at Amsterdam would have to carry fewer motorcars and would then be able to cope better with the remaining traffic.

* * *

Church Tower's Anniversary

The Western Tower, 200 feet high, the highest church tower of Amsterdam, recently celebrated its third centenary. It belongs to a Dutch Reformed Church building and was designed by Hendrick de Keyser and completed in 1631 by the equally famous architect, Jacob Van Campen. Around it many of the historic events of Amsterdam have taken place and the tower itself often contributed by playing its carillon or ringing its far-sounding bells. The tower was electrically illuminated in 1909 when Princess Juliana, the only child of Queen Wilhelmina, was born, and it drew visitors to Amsterdam from all parts of the country in order to view the progress of modern times.

* * *

Candles Light Palace Hall

The "Palace on the Dam," the original Amsterdam Town Hall, built by Jacob Van Campen in 1655, and since 1808 used as a Royal Palace, is the subject of a great controversy as regards the future destination of this famous building. It has now been recognized by the Government that the building belongs to the city of Amsterdam, and that Louis Napoleon, in 1808, made King of Holland by Bonaparte, "took" it from the good citizens of Amsterdam and had it transformed into a Royal Palace. The Government has offered to pay a certain amount to Amsterdam, so that in future the Royal Palace will be the undisputed property of the Government. Lovers of tradition, however, are beating the drum and desire that the "palace" be cleared of the "deformities" caused by Louis Napoleon and be transformed into the Amsterdam "City Hall" again, with its rare beauties of architecture, sculpture and paintings. Others contend that the old building is unsuitable for the modern needs of a town hall, while nearly all agree that it is not suitable for a queen to live in. Apart from the removal of a great many of the "changes" ordered by Louis Napoleon and other authorities in later years, the "palace" is in a bad state of repair and extensive and expensive renovations are needed. The lighting consists solely of candles and oil lamps. When the Queen of the Netherlands stays at Amsterdam with her court she has to use the old-fashioned oil lamps which were considered a luxury 100 years ago. Nevertheless the "Citizens' Hall," where the Queen holds evening receptions when she is at Amsterdam, offers a magnificent sight, with its beautiful crystal chandeliers and the line of glimmering lights along the cornice. This Citizens' Hall, which is 100 feet high, 120 feet long and 60 feet wide, is lighted solely by 500 patent oil wicks. So when the order is given to "switch on the lights," the men in charge of this work know that there is a good 2½ hours' job ahead!